JUPITER GENERAL

● Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.

J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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JUPITER GENERAL

● has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.

J12

Petrol Price Shoots Up In City

Budget Reaction

2 Annas Increase Per Gallon: Taxiwallas Perturbed

THE reaction in the City to the Finance Member's proposal in the Central Budget to increase the duty on petrol was instantaneous. No sooner had the proposal become known than the price of petrol spurted up by two annas. Taxiwalias are greatly perturbed at this development which they view as a great blow to their depleted trade.

THEY KEEP MUM

Important European oil interests in the city have chosen to keep mum when asked to express their views on the proposed duty on petrol in the Central Budget.

It may be noted that the same interests created a big row when Mr. A. B. Latthe proposed a sales tax of one anna per gallon in the Bombay budget proposals.

FINANCE MEMBER'S PLAN FOR

EMERGENCY BUDGET THIS YEAR

Central Budget At A Glance

	1939-40	Rs. Lakhs
Total expenditure	„	8685
Total Revenue	„	8776
Surplus		91
	1940-41	
Estimated expenditure	„	9259
„ Revenue	„	8543
„ Deficit		716
To be covered by		
E. P. Tax	„	300
Sugar excise increase	„	190
Petrol Tax increase	„	140
Surplus from last year	„	91
Estimated Surplus		5

Shape Of Things To Come

Gross Underestimation To Provide For Army Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

"Just as we apprehended" was the comment of Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy President, on the first war budget of the Government of India, presented to-day. It was unusually long, occupying nearly one hour and a half but, despite the length, it has provided no relieving feature to the story of increased expenditure and new taxes, which the Finance Member unfolded to the house. The general line of comment is that the Finance Member appears to have grossly underestimated the revenues from the coming year—particularly the Excess Profits Tax which has been put down as yielding only three crores. It may be recalled that the Excess Profits Tax in 1919 brought nine crores in the first year.

UNDERESTIMATION.

After the Budget speech, Sir H. P. Mody told the Finance Member jokingly "I am willing to underwrite your budget of three crores". In the opinion of several members, whom I met in the lobby this underestimation of revenues is probably due to the fact that the

(Continued on page 7, col. 5)

JAPANESE THREAT TO AMERICA

TOKYO, Feb. 29.

"We are not afraid of American opposition to our aims in China," said Mr. Arita replying to a question in the House of Representatives to-day.

He added: "Fortunately, the situation has not yet reached a stage in which the United States completely denies our right to establish a new order in East Asia.

"The United States Government has often charged this country with violating the Nine Power Treaty, but that view has never been recognised by Japan. If America tries to make us concede that point by force, then there will be a conflict between the two nations."—Reuter.

India Pays Price For British Rule

ALL-ROUND ATTACK ON BUDGET PROPOSALS

The Central Government's budget proposals introduced in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday have been received with a chorus of condemnation and disapproval by the business community in the City. They exclaim with one voice that India is asked to pay a big bill indeed for a war for which she is not responsible and in which she is not directly interested. If this is the first taste within six months' of war, bitter, indeed, are prospects in the days to come.

BLOW TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliar, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, who arrived in Bombay *en route* to Delhi, in an exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" said:—

"The additional levy of 50 per cent. is a serious blow to the sugar industry, even when it has been groaning under the Excise duty previously levied.

"Personally I am not concerned with the petrol duty."

EXPECTATIONS FALSIFIED

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas said that in view of the Excess Profits Tax and the increase in Railway rates, the expectations of the public were that the Central Government would not come forward with any further taxation proposals. The increase in the Excise Duty on sugar was bound to affect the sugar industry adversely at a time when it was about to stabilise itself. It was really unfortunate that the Central Government had come forward with a taxation proposal that undermined the growth of an indegenous industry.

With regard to petrol Sir Purushottamdas said that though the proposed increase would affect the consumers, the general public were not likely to feel the burden because petrol was not a national Industry of India.

THRICE HIT

Mr. Lalchand Hirachand, M.L.A., and a prominent sugar merchant, in an interview to our representative said:

"It seems that the Government of India have marked out the sugar industry for a special attack. Government had given an assurance that in the present taxation, they will not impose any burden on the agriculturists. But in putting this excise duty, the inevitable result would be to put a burden on the agriculturists, because the sugar industry is primarily and essentially a rural industry. This is the third time that the Government of India have put this unexpected burden on this industry without justification. Even on the last occasion the Sugar Mills' Association made a strong protest against such a taxation. But, as usual, the Government has turned a deaf ear to all these protests.

"It is the usual policy with this Government to put obstacles in the development of industry as soon as it begins to take root and the present taxation is another example of that policy."

GLOOMY PROSPECTS

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, commenting on the budget proposals, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative stated:

"The summary of the budget proposals reveal the definite im-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5).

What Price For Britain's War

(From A Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"Write the word 'Sugar' on a piece of paper and lick it. Will it be sweet?" This is an old Indian proverb, not without its moral to the new addition to sugar excise duty imposed by the new Finance Member to brighten India's war efforts. On paper, the sugar industry enjoys protection and every time, it is being singled out as milch cow to fill up any gap in the Central finance, thus virtually nullifying protection. It is true that the countervailing increase in duty on foreign sugar imports establishes parity between Swadeshi and foreign sugar. This parity too is on paper. For, the U. P. and Bihar Provincial Governments have fixed a high price for the sugarcane to safeguard the interest of cultivators. This increases the cost of production in India, while the Java producers are free to thrive on sweated labour.

Blow To Industry

This excise duty if passed on to consumers will affect demand and will indirectly but surely affect the Indian cane-growers. Also, it will put a stop to sugar exports from India, as the industry cannot compete in foreign markets with Java sugar. So this new impost will strike a blow to the industry and even the advent of the War boom will not enable it to stabilise its position, thanks to the Finance Member.

Petrol Duty

The increase in petrol duty levied as a countervailing duty to establish parity between the Rail-Road transport is not expected to affect the prices immediately. But with the progress of the war and quota and rationing of petrol in the offing, motor travel and transport are bound to become costly and outstrip the limit, despite the agreement already entered into by the Government with petrol companies fixing up the price.

Military Expenditure

Thanks to the Chatfield dispensation and the toy gift from Britain to modernise Indian army, there is an increase of 376 lakhs in 1939-40 and 839 lakhs in 1940-41 in the defence estimates, which India has to foot for the enforced joint responsibility in defence. There is something more in it than the figures can tell. The present surplus is wiped out and a huge tax bill is presented to India on the principle of 'Martin's fork' beloved of the Tudors.

The Finance Member seems to be following a rigid policy of deflation, for there is not even a hint of the probability of increase in the salary of the low-paid staff, though he naively admits there is an 'economic upswing' in commodity prices.

What People Pay

Translated in terms of goods and services, in the first year of war, you have to pay

(1) extra for your travel and transport of goods by railway,
(2) Probable extra for motor transport, because the railways have increased the fares,
(3) Excess Profits Tax.
(4) Dear for a breakfast table, because sugar will cost more.

Raisman Plays Wizard In War Finance

ETHICS OF WAR FINANCE

Raisman Paints Gloomy Prospects For Indian Tax-payers

NEW DELHI, February 29.

The following is the full text of the second and last part of Finance Member's budget speech:

I must now return to the task of supplementing the revenues of the coming financial year to the amount of Rs. 716 lakhs which is required to balance our expenditure.

In the first place we are fortunate in the fact that the current year should leave us with a surplus of Rs. 91 lakhs in our Revenue Reserve Fund, which we may apply to the reduction of the gap to be filled by fresh taxation.

This brings me to the question of direct taxation and the excess profits tax which is already before the House. I am not unmindful of the bearing which the remarks which I have just uttered have on the conduct of private, no less than of State-owned, business. But I believe that the Bill provides a reasonable compromise between the conflicting claims of the present and the future, and I shall be happy if we were in a position to treat our own commercial departments no more ungenerously in this matter than private enterprise.

WHERE EXCESS PROFITS TAX COMES

I must now indicate what portion of the remaining gap of Rs. 6,25 lakhs the yield of the excess profits tax can be estimated to cover in 1940-41. This figure can only be estimated in the roughest way. Any attempt at precise calculation is rendered impossible not only by the

(Continued on page 8, Col. 2)

Features Of Finance Bill

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

After the budget speech Sir Jeremy Raisman introduced the Finance Bill making the following provisions:—

Increase of the excise duty on sugar, other than Khandsari or Palmyra sugar, from two rupees to three rupees per cwt., which will automatically increase the import duty by the same amount;

Increase of the excise duty on motor spirit from ten annas to twelve annas per gallon;

Increase of import duty on motor spirit from ten annas to twelve annas per gallon;

Continuance for a further period of one year of the existing provisions regarding salt duty. The duty of Rs. 1/4 per maund on salt remains liable to the additional duty imposed under Indian Finance Act 1931;

Continuance for a further period of one year of the present inland postage rates;

Continuance for the further period of one year of the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax, except for a concession allowed in the case of Co-operative Societies.

This concession is contained in the following proviso:—

"Provided that in the case of an association of persons being a Co-operative Society, other than the Sanikatta Saltowners' Society in the Bombay Presidency, for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or under an Act of the Provincial Legislature governing the registration of Co-operative Societies, the rates of super-tax for the year beginning on the first day of April 1940, shall be:—

1. On the first Rs. 25.000 of total income NIL;

2. On the balance of total income. One anna in the rupee."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

INDIAN EXCESS PROFITS TAX IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Wardlaw Milne drew attention to the Government of India Bill to impose an Excess Profits Tax and asked for an assurance that legislation would be introduced in Great Britain to enable arrangements to be made for reciprocal relief in respect of double excess profits tax as between Great Britain and other parts of the Empire and whether under any such arrangements, relief would be given in cases where national defence contribution was payable in the United Kingdom to the extent that the national defence contribution could be said to cover excess profits tax which would otherwise have been payable if there had been no national defence contribution.

Sir John Simon in a written reply said: "Yes; I propose to include a provision to this effect in the forthcoming Finance Bill. It will cover the point in regard to national defence contribution to which Sir John Wardlaw Milne has drawn attention."—Reuter.

ITALY'S CLAIMS IN BLACK SEA

ROME, Feb. 29.

An obviously inspired statement circulated here to-day says that Italy may claim for herself full application of the Montreux Convention of 1936 which, subject to Turkish consent, allows dispatch of warships to the Black Sea to protect traffic.

The immediate cause of the statement is said to be an unconfirmed report that Britain has already sought Turkish permission to make such a move. A statement declares that by the Italo-British Agreement of 1938, Italy adhered to the Montreux Convention and thereby assumed the commitments and rights of other signatory States. "It is evident that Italy must concern herself with the safety of her own traffic in case there are unforeseen developments in the present conflict. Italy could not remain indifferent to anything touching the Near East and the Balkans."—Reuter.

Congress Cabinet Deliberations —Page 7—

Dangers Of Soviet Success

WILL MOSCOW OFFER PEACE TERMS?

Speculation In London And Neutral Circles

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns in responsible Neutral quarters in London to-day that a feeling exists that the Finnish war has entered a stage fraught with such obvious dangers for many nations that all must now be constrained to reconsider their position before worse befalls.

In their opinion, a slight ray of hope arises from the fact that the Russians, being at the gates of Viipuri have actually secured a greater part of the territorial concessions which they demanded of Finland in the first place with the exception of Port Hango and hence could well afford to offer Finns peace that would preserve their independence.

QUESTION OF MEDIATION

As has already been stated in London, Britain has made no offer of mediation since the hostilities began. Neither, it is understood has France. On the other hand, the Governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden are believed to be prepared to mediate if there is the least sign of success and it is recalled that Mr. Roosevelt made an effort to achieve a peaceful settlement just before the Russian invasion began.

ROOSEVELT PLAN.

Mr. Roosevelt is known to hold the view that peace is indivisible and in sending Mr. Sumner Welles he was not thinking only of the war between Germany and the Allies. It is pointed out that an opportunity for the expression of Washington's hopes occurred when M. Molotov and other Soviet Foreign Office officials entertained the American Ambassador and Staff for three and half hours at Moscow yesterday.

It is considered likely, however, that Mr. Roosevelt will await Mr. Welles' return to Washington before indicating what prospects, if any, exist for the restoration of peace to Europe as a whole.—Reuter.

FALL OF VIIPURI IMMINENT

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 29.

The position revealed by to-night's communique is one of extreme gravity. The Finns defending Viipuri on the sea flank of the Mannerheim Line were forced to retreat before terrific Soviet pressure.

While disputing every inch of ground and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, the Finns had to withdraw along a line stretching from the Gulf of Finland to Vuoksen, halfway across the Karelian Isthmus.

Around Taipale, they are standing firm, but military experts here point out that this Sector may seriously be threatened from the rear if the Russians break through at Viipuri.

The Soviet forces advancing towards Viipuri are now in control of three railway lines and four main roads leading into the city.

Neither the hoped for thaw, nor the usual February snowstorms have come to the rescue of the Finns, who are desperately resisting the almost incessant attacks by vastly superior forces.—Reuter.

NEW BURDEN ON PEOPLE

LONDON, Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne asked Sir Hugh O'Neill whether the Government proposed to proceed with the programme for modernisation of the defence forces in India recommended by the Chatfield Committee and whether the outbreak of the war had affected the financial arrangements between the two Governments in respect of India's defence expenditure.

Sir Hugh O'Neill replied that, as announced on September 5, the Government had agreed to recommend to Parliament assistance amounting to some 34 million sterling a quarter of which was to be treated as a loan to India over a period of five years to meet the capital cost of modernising the forces in India as recommended by the Chatfield Committee. It was the intention of the Government that this modernisation should be proceeded with during the war insofar as strategic priorities and considerations of supply permitted.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

An educated virgin from rich family for an M.A., LL.B., Naib Tahsildar, U. P. with good prospects, Saxena Duorey bachelor, 25, No sub-caste restriction. Apply Box No. 12872, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Vadama Brahmin groom for educated beautiful girl of 16. Reply giving full details to Box No. 12865, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Ophthalmic Surgeon, Qualified Nurse also Midwives for Hospital outstation. Immediate appointments, good salary apply Box No. 12878, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a competent and experienced Supervisor for an important building in Bombay. The applicant must have a thorough knowledge of Architectural drawings, Reinforced Concrete work and Stone work in particular. Please apply with testimonials and the minimum salary required before 5th March 1940, to Box No. 2051, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two oil Technologist with experience of vegetable oil refining by neutralising and bleaching in vacuum pans, soap manufacture and boiled Linseed Oils. Pay from 60/- to 75/- and 80/- to 100/- according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 107, Cawnpore.

(2024)

Wanted—An efficient Secretary, must be a respectable and well-connected citizen with sound education and amiable manners, vast and varied organization experience a recommendation. Salary up to Rs. 200/- p.m. with prospects. Apply Box No. 12841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted second-hand Machinery, consisting of Thread Extractor, Roving Waste opener, Willow machine and Tubular Banding Machine 16 Spindles. Tenders are invited with details of specifications, illustrations, prices and terms of business. Apply to Box No. 12864, "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, Monthly Remuneration 100/- rising to 225/-. Bonus 300/-. No Investment. Samples Free Nationals (Woollen & Silk Mills) Limited, Ludhiana. (12744)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday, the 1st March 1940 at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 29th February, 1940.
(2050)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of the following:—

(1) Ferrous turnings scrap available for disposal from time to time at the Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Bombay and/or Stores Depot, Matunga, for the period of one year ending 31-3-1941. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2/- which amount will not be refunded.

(2) Press cuttings and sweepings available for disposal from time to time in the G. I. P. Railway Press, Byculla, Bombay, for the period of one year ending 31-3-1941. Price per copy of tender form Re. 1/- which amount will not be refunded.

Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Closing date of both the tenders 26th March, 1940, at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted.

1993

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 2639/151-Impt.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (*2*) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 31st March, 1940 will be duly considered.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following rules:—

UNDER SECTION 22 (1) (B).

67. Regulation of traffic in the vicinity of Hughes Road, Sandhurst Bridge and Chaupati—

(*a*) French Road from its junction with Chaupati to its junction with Hughes Road shall be closed to eastbound vehicular, traffic, i.e. no entry from Chaupati.

(*b*) The portion of Sandhurst Road (Bridge) from its junction with Hughes Road to its junction with Chaupati shall be closed to westbound vehicular traffic between the hours of 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

UNDER SECTION 22 (1) (C.)

38. The parking of vehicles on either side of the portion of French Road from its junction with Chaupati to its junction with Hughes Road is prohibited between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 p.m.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner Police,
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 15th February, 1940.
2055.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted immediately paid agents in all Towns of India on Rs. 20 and above per month for the sale of three renowned household specifics. Only those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 25 against stock need apply, enclosing two annas stamps for particulars to Messrs Suman and Co., Ordnance Lines, King's Way, Nagpur, C. P. (12870)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Allopathic (M.B.B.S. or L. C. P. S.) Medical Practitioners for posts of subsidised Medical Practitioners for the undermentioned Rural Medical Centres in Kanara District.

Taluka.	Name of the Centre.	Type of the dispensary.
Supa Petha	Kumbarwada	Allopathic.
Kumta	Hiregutti	Do.
Sirsi	Banawashi	Do.
Supa Petha	Nandigadde	Do.
Mundgod Petha	Hungund	Do.
Karwar	Kadra	Do.
Ankola	Ramanguli	Do.
Yellapur	Vajaralli	Do.

Subsidy allowed as follows:—Allopathic. Rs. 50 p.m. and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 25 p. m. and medicines and instruments up to a cost of Rs. 350 a year.

Three or four villages round about the centre to be visited and rules and orders prescribed by Government are applicable.

Knowledge of both Kannada and Marathi essential.

The applicants should state the following particulars in their applications.

1. Name in full.
2. Qualifications (Academic and professional).
3. Year of passing the examinations.
4. Age with authentic proof in its support.
5. Caste and subcaste.
6. Native place with district.
7. The place where he is at present practising.
8. Whether he is a registered practitioner. If so state the No. and date of registration.
9. Length of practice.
10. Previous experience of service in any institution.
11. Whether he is willing to execute a bond agreeing to serve for the specified period, in case he is selected for appointment.
12. Name of centre preferred by the applicant.

Copies of testimonials and certificates should be attached to the application.

The applicants should present themselves at their own expense when called for interview.

No reply will be given to the rejected applicants.

The application should be addressed to the official address, viz., President, District Local Board, Kanara—Karwar and should reach the office not later than 15th March, 1940. No applications received after that date will be taken into consideration.

H. A. PAI.
President,
D. L. B., Kanara.
D. L. B. Office, Karwar.
24th February, 1940.
2048

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that the Branch Office of the HINDUSTAN TIMES, LIMITED, of Delhi has been REMOVED from Ready Money Mansion, Church Gate Street to Industrial Assurance Building, Church Gate Street, opposite to Church Gate Station.

2046.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply, during the year April 1, 1940—March 31, 1941, of General Lighting Service Electric Lamps to the Government of Bombay, and will be received by the undersigned in his Office near Charni Road Station, Queen's Road, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1940. Tenderers will be required to supply lamps on Indent to all indenting officers located in the Principal Cities and Towns in the Province, either direct or through local Agents. A list of these Cities and Towns is included in the Tender Notice.

Preference will be given to Lamps manufactured in India, and the place of manufacture must be stated in the Tender.

Each lamp should conform to the British Standards Institution Specification No. 161-1937.

Copies of the Tender Notice will be supplied on application, free of charge. Tender Form may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

Earnest Money, in the form of Reserve Bank or Treasury Office Chalan, to the value of Rs. 100/- should accompany each Tender. The necessary Chalan Forms can be had from this Office.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender.

J. A. NEALE,
Superintendent,
Government Printing & Stationery, Bombay.
Bombay, 27th February, 1940.
3040.

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH MEMORIAL LECTURES.

Principal J. R. GHARPURE, B.A., LL.B., will deliver a course of three lectures on "THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN UNDER THE HINDU LAW," in the Lecture Theatre, University School of Economics and Sociology, Fort, Bombay, on the 4th, 5th and 6th March, 1940, commencing at 5-15 P.M. each day.

DEWAN BAHADUR K. M. JHAVERI, M.A., LL.B., will preside over the inaugural lecture on MONDAY, the 4th March, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, over the concluding lecture on Wednesday, the 6th March, 1940.

The lectures are open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 17th February, 1940.

2041.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 60 OF 1940.

Re: DAYALAL MOTICHAND VORA of Bombay, a merchant, residing at Sandhurst Road, Bombay: A Debtor.
Ex parte: (1) Messrs. MANILAL KILABHAI & CO., a firm, and (2) Messrs. C. PARBHUDAS & CO., a firm .... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 28th day of February, 1940 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 29th day of February, 1940.

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Insolvency Registrar.

(2052)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No IX of 1890, Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1940 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, Wheat, Castorseeds, Cotton sweepings, Iron packages, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments on which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on the Office Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds, at Carnac Bridge Depot, and at important stations, on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF 48 BALES ANJANGAON BERAR COTTON.

Messrs BENNETT & CO., will TODAY FRIDAY 1st March, 1940 at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Sewree, close to Cotton Exchange by order of the Insurance Co., concerned.

48 Bales Anjangaon Berar Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Terms—20 per cent. deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee Mr. Kalidas Dwarkadas and on account and risk of the heirs and the estate of the mortgagor Abdul Rehman Amirbhai deceased, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Monday 18th March 1940 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with building at Sheikh Memon Street containing by admeasurement 54 sq. yards or thereabouts Street No. 278.

For conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. MALVI RANCHODDAS AND CO., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

M. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MORTGAGED JEWELLERY.

By order of the Mortgagee Seth C. Lal and on account and risk of Mortgagor Seth R. Jafferbhoy and others on Sunday, 3rd March, at 3 P.M. at "Malabar View", Chowpaty Sea Face, Opp. Tilak Statue, comprising Diamond, Emerald, Pearl and Ruby Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, single diamond rings, collars, &c. On view from to-day between 3 to 6 P.M. Catalogues ready. Auctioneers M. MODY & CO., 132, Meadows Street, Fort.

GALA OPENING
THURSDAY, 7th March
SAGAR'S COLOSSAL
CONTRIBUTION TO ART
SADHONA BOSE
in
KUMKUM
THE DANCER
(Hindi)
AT
IMPERIAL
Advance Booking at the Theatre Daily from 10 to 12 morn. and 2 to 6 p.m.

ENTERING
6th Week To-morrow
AT
PATHE
HINDUSTAN'S
Provocative Film.
MUD OR
APNI NAGARIA
Starring:
Mrs. SHOBHANA SAMARTH
Director: GUNJAL
Time: Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Mat. at 1 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays

RAIGAD
with
DURGA KHOTE
playing the role of a
VALIANT
MARATHA WOMAN
Coming from
SATURDAY 2nd March at
MAJESTIC
Cinema—Girgaon

SEE! NEW THEATRES' MUSICAL WITH MORAL!
'JAWANI-KI-RIT'
9th Week of Fun & Frolic at
KRISHNA Daily 4-15 7- & 9-45 p.m.

THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR...
E K
Starring
JAIRAJ
MEHTAB,
UMAKANT,
AMIR
KARNATAKI
3rd WEEK HE BHOOL
At SUPER TALKIES
Daily: 4-30, 7, 9-45
Sat., Sun., Mat. 1-45.

FROM TO-MORROW—
MY BELOVED
Saraswati's Musical Comedy
at PLAZA

War Allowance

TO MAINTAIN WORKERS' STANDARD OF LIVING UNIMPAIRED

Minority Members Of Conciliation Board Justify 20 P. C. Increase

The following is a summary of the report of the minority in Labour Conciliation Board appointed by the Government of Bombay to mediate into the dispute between the millowners and the textile workers.

The first and perhaps the only real question that we have to determine, in the absence of a settlement between the parties, is the extent of the rise in the cost of living since August 1939 and to recommend a corresponding increment in wages in order to restore to the textile employees their pre-war purchasing power and to maintain their standard of living unimpaired.

That is the point which has been referred to the Board. The question of a wage cut effected prior to the war does not fall within the scope of our investigations. It will also be irrelevant to mix up in this inquiry the question of the financial condition of the mill industry or its ability to pay the additional wage that may be called for as a result of our inquiry.

LABOUR OFFICE INDEX

Our analysis of the Labour Office index numbers for purposes of this enquiry has convinced us that they will have to be very substantially modified in order to reach a correct picture of actual conditions. In particular, we find them open to error in the following respects:—

The weightage given to the food group is lower than facts require.

The actual unit of purchase by the workers is, in several cases, lower than that assumed in the calculations of the Labour Office.

Twentyeight out of the hundred weights in the food group are not representative.

Articles of food in actual consumption by the workers do not, in some cases, figure in the Labour Office calculations, e.g., other cereals, sweetmeats, spices, some oils, etc.;

The number of cloth shops (four) is not representative regard being had to the vast areas in the city where the working class population resides;

The articles offered for sale in the shops are not, and cannot be, of sufficient variety as the number of shops is only four;

The Khans and saries of different kinds most in demand among women and other handmade articles are not sold at the mill shops;

The prices at the mill shops are necessarily moderate; the worker buying in the bazaar from retail dealers pays much higher prices by way of the retailer's expenses over-head charges and profits;

Tailoring charges are not included in the Labour Office calculations;

In the fuel group, the Labour Office records no changes, but from the evidence before us, the rise is appreciable;

In the miscellaneous group, the Labour Office calculations show the price level to be stationary; the evidence before us shows the prices to have varied by a rise of between 31.41 per cent. to 37 per cent. An increment of 100 per cent in travelling expenses and a substantial, if not an equally sharp, rise in the prices of medicines, are not reflected in the Labour Office indices;

The weights assumed by the Labour Office do not include the item of interest on indebtedness caused by deficits in working class budgets due to high prices since August 1939. These expenses are a necessary part of the rise in the cost of living, and if not provided for, the worker will have to cut down his standard which is already low;

The worker buys on credit, while the Labour Office figures are for cash and rise in credit prices must be higher in proportion to rise in cash prices; and,

It is not at all clear that the grain shops used for the Labour Office enquiry are shops from which the workers usually purchased their requirements. The only shop out of the ten used by the Labour Office and from which evidence was called on behalf of the employees admitted that it had practically no working class customers.

Taking the weights assumed by the Labour Office as correct, the index numbers of rise in the cost of living require modification in the groups of fuel, clothing, miscellaneous, and the rest which form 40 out of the 100 general weights for the fourteen reasons mentioned above.

No modification is called for in the cost of housing whose weight is 13, out of 100. The remaining 47 weights, i.e., the food group register a higher rise than the Labour Office allows for owing to the first four out of the fourteen reasons mentioned in the paragraph five above.

Calculating the percentage of the rise in prices on the facts adduced before us and making allowance for the inexperience of the social workers in constructing a scientific index number of the cost of living and allowing further for the fact that labour leaders are representative of the employees and therefore interested, we have come to the conclusion that the total average percentage of rise 124.61 i.e. 125.

The construction of an index number of the cost of living is a technical and perhaps an arduous piece of work. We have already made allowance for the inexperience and interested character of the evidence supporting the rise in prices. We have further allowed for nearly 20 per cent. margin of error in our own calculations.

The resulting figures clearly manifest a rise of 20 per cent. in the cost of living, and we are satisfied that a 20 per cent. increase in wages over those earned in August 1939 is necessary to restore the pre-war purchasing power to the worker and to keep his standard unimpaired.

"Our considered view finds support from a very high authority in India, viz., the Economic Adviser to the Government of India Dr. Gregory.

IRRELEVANT

"A point was made of the capacity of the industry to pay higher wages and of its depressed financial condition now. These are no doubt important considerations, if true, but they are not relevant to the issue which we are asked to determine and the evidence before us is not sufficient to establish these contentions. If there was a settlement between the parties in which these considerations were given weight and a smaller percentage of increase of wages was agreed to by both parties, we would be prepared to record the settlement.

We cannot agree to a further deterioration of what is already a bare subsistence standard. We, therefore, recommend a 20 per cent. (twenty per cent.) increase from November 1939 to continue for a period of six months, and to be re-examined thereafter. No difference to be made between men, women and boys. Then alone can the rise in the cost of living be 'completely neutralised' as required by the reference made to the Board."

SHOLAPUR WORKERS DEMAND BOARD OF CONCILIATION

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 27

Mr. G. D. Sane, President Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union in the course of a statement, says:—Great uneasyness prevails among the textile workers of Sholapur on account of the fact that Government, so far, has not set in motion the machinery of the Industrial Disputes Act for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation to examine the workers' demand for dearness allowance.

At a largely attended meeting held under the auspices of the Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union on February 26th the workers demanded the immediate appointment of a Board of Conciliation and adopted the names of various Red Flag workers from each mill for election as workers' delegates when the Labour Officer would hold their meetings for such elections. The meeting also declared that in case the Conciliation Machinery did not settle the issue promptly the notice of strike given by the Bombay Provincial Mahagal Conference would be considered valid and the workers would proceed accordingly. The meeting further decided that the Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union alone be authorised to present the workers' case before the Board of Conciliation. It also decided to boycott the socalled cheap grain shops started by the owners.

The Debt Conciliation Boards established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Vyara Dabhoi, Kodinar and Patan divisions disposed of 25 applications in the month of January 1940. Debts amounting to Rs. 10,585 due from 11 persons were scaled down to Rs. 7,295. The percentage of reduction works out to 31.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

6 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-5 Asad Ali Khan. 5-25 B. S. Rawat. 5-40 Beniamino Gigli: Tenor. 6-15 Damyanti Khanna. 6-30 Hitler ka Mazhab: Talk in Hin. 6-45 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi. 7 For Villagers only. 8 Events in Germany. 8-5 Gauhar Sultan. 8-15 Books I have been reading: Talk. 8-30 Bundoo Qawwal and Party of Tonk. 10 Gauhar Sultan. 10-15 Bundoo Qawwal and Party of Tonk: Qawwali. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6 p.m. to 7 As in Delhi 1. 7 Vocal variety. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 A Violin recital.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 Film songs. 6-20 Sain Bakht Jamal. 6-30 For the countryside. 7-15 Hirabai. 7-30 The Punjabi Muse. 4- Talk in Punjabi. 7-45 Jogi and Nazir. 8-5 Midhat-i-Sultan-i-Maddeena: Qawwali. 8-15 Out in the Garden. 8-30 Tamancha Jan. 8-50 Farewell Harmonium: Talk by Station Director. 9-50 Apni Apni Pasand.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Bhavnani Productions. 7-15 News in Mara. 8-20 News in Guj. 8-25 Sonibai Mulgaonker. 8-40 News in Hin. 8-50 News in Eng. 9 Cookery hints. 9-15 Abdur Rehman and Party. 9-30 The String Quartet. 9-35 S. G. Nevrekar. 9-55 The A I R Chorus.

12-30 p.m. Qawwalies. 12-45 Ghazals. 12-57 News in Hin. 1 Geets. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 Twin Orchestral party. 1-30 News in Eng. 1-35 Lunch hour music and School broadcast. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 Science: Talk. 2-50 An Alien Air. 3 Hindustani lesson.

5 p.m. You asked for it. 5-10 Selected by Gauhar Irani. 5-25 News in Mara. 5-30 News in Guj. 5-35 Selected by Miss Munshi. 5-45 Selected by D. C. Sachdeva. 6 News in Eng. 6-5 News in Hin. 6-10 Sonibai Mulgaonker. 6-30 E. R. Ali: Clarionet. 6-35 Abdulla. 6-50 M. Umar Khan: Sarod. 7 Amongst the Masses. 2: Talk in Mara. 7-15 Saraswati Mane. 7-30 Two Nautch Tunes. 7-35 Abdur Rehman and party. 7-55 News in Mara. 8-10 News in Guj. 8-25 Tomorrow. 8-30 Among the new books. 8-45 Abdur Rehman and party. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hin. 9-20 News in Eng. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Songs from Sindh. 9-55 Abdulla. 10 S. G. Nevrekar. 10-15 Saraswati Mane. 10-30 News in Eng.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Ghazals. 8-25 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-55 Jogia on Sitar. 9 A Topical talk in Guj. 9-15 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 p.m. to 12-57 As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Sardar Akhtar. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Geets. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Children's hour (Eng.) 7 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Ao Chori Karen: Hin. playlet. 8 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Saraswati Mane. 9-20 M-P-B-B-H-J-B. 9-30 Howard Veevers: Baritone. 9-40 The London Palladium Orchestra. 10-5 A I R Nonette. 10-30 News in English.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. My prayer. 5-30 Sital Bhattacharya. 5-50 Sitar solo. 6-5 Gramer Pathe. 7 Meghnath Basak. 7-20 Sunity Chakravarti. 7-35 Samarendra Paul. 8 Violin recital. 8-15 Sunity Chakravarti. 8-30 Sital Bhattacharya. 9-5 Tookoorani. 9-45 Old Stars. 10 Samarendra Paul. 10-20 Closing Strokes on the Sitar.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the Children (Indian). 5-50 For the children (Indian) Contd. 6-5 Girls and Boys come out to play. 6-40 Devi Durga. 9 Kamal Sarkar. 9-45 Satya Chowdhuri. 10 Ashit Mukerjee. 10-15 Parula Chakravarti.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 Sandhi Prakash. 5-38 Mujaddid Niazi. 5-49 Qaisar Jahan of Bareilly. 6-10 Gul-o-Gayals. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar: For rural areas. 7 Ek tha Raja: For Children only. 7-30 Lucknow Calling. 7-45 Topical songs. 7-55 Hori. 8-9 Do you know that.....? Talk in Hin. 8-19 A Film tune on Violin. 8-26 Urdu ki Behtrin Ghazalen. 8-44 Mujaddid Niazi. 8-50 Topic of the day or Indian music. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Aj Sunat Yahuraja. 10 Muffiaddid Niazi. 10-15 Baz Deed.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Educational Broadcasts for children in Telugu. 4-30 Dancing through the Alphabet. 2. 5 Instrumental music. 5-20 T. Padmanabha Razu. 6-5 Shrimati Vidya: Vocal and Veena. 6-30 G. N. Balasubramanyam. 7 Week by week: Review of world events in Tamil. 7-15 Interlude. 7-50 Emani Achutarama Sastri: Veena. 8-30 G. N. Balasubramanyam. 9 World Events: Weekly causerie. 9-45 Emani Achutarama Sastri: Veena.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 p.m. to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 Instrumental music. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Music of to-day: Pianoforte.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (755 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Vedaranyam Krishnamurthi Iyer: Violin. 5-45 Tunes from the Talkies. 6-5 For the Villages. 6-30 Salem G. Desikan 7 World Affairs: Relayed from B B C. 7-15 Learn to Sing. 7-50 Mr. Seechu: Dramatic sketch. 8 P. S. Viruswamy Pillai: Nagaswaram. 9-45 Shrimati Kamala Krishnamurti.

GIDDINESS
A Danger to Life!

A tendency to giddiness is more than a distressing disability—it is a constant danger to life. Giddiness is generally an indication of abnormal blood pressure and should be regarded as a *warning*. If you are subject to sudden attacks of giddiness—these two letters will be good news for you:

"Having taken 'Phyllosan' Tablets for some considerable time I have much pleasure in stating that I have been completely cured of my giddiness, and that I have a very high opinion of them as a tonic and pick-me-up and recommend a course of the tablets to all my friends who are in need of so valuable a tonic."

H.C.D.P.

"I am pleased to say I feel very much better, when I go to rest and when I get up in the morning, since I have been taking your wonderful little tablets. It is quite a pleasure to walk about and not feel giddy. I am very pleased my friends told me to try them. My nerves are much better and I can do almost anything."

T.G.

All over the world, 'Phyllosan'—basically a concentrated natural vegetable extract—has given countless thousands of people the joy of renewed youth and vitality, freedom from the ills developing out of modern stress and worry. Time and experience have proved the supreme value of 'Phyllosan' in the rational treatment of Abnormal Blood Pressure, Arterio-sclerosis, Nerve Trouble, Anæmia, Debility, and for increasing resistance to disease. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. If you find 'Phyllosan' Tablets difficult to obtain, write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., Dept. (D.R.) P.O. Box No. 258, Bombay (sole selling agents in India on behalf of Natural Chemicals Ltd., London), from whom you can also obtain a FREE copy of a highly interesting informative booklet, 'Revitalization and Rejuvenation.'

FOR FITNESS

HOCKEY

Hockey is a wonderful game—very strenuous and excellent exercise. You may not be able to find the opportunity to play hockey but you can still remember the primary health rule which is to rid your system regularly of the poisonous wastes of constipation. The simplest aid to this is Feen-a-mint. Feen-a-mint Laxative is most pleasant to take, most economical to use and most efficient in action. It cleanses thoroughly but mildly. On sale at all chemists and stores.

Feen-a-mint *fitness comes first!*

Local Selling And Hedging In N. Y. Cotton

BOMBAY AND WALL-STREET BUYING

Market Idle With Routine Trading

Bombay, Feb 29

On Wednesday, New York cotton early advanced in sympathy with foreign markets but later drifted idly on routine trading with the issuance of eight additional notices which were promptly stopped by leading spot interest. Chicago grains firmed up on reports of large scale overseas sales of Manitoba wheat, warm dry weather in the South west which is expected to deplete surface moisture technical considerations and the improvement of Wall Street.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened steady and advanced on trade buying in nears. Bombay and Wall street buying of distants met moderate hedging against previous day's larger spot sales and Spot house and local selling, absorbing Commission House liquidation and small southern offerings. The market closed steady.

At the opening March was quoted one point up at 11.14 and under scattered buying a further rise of one point was registered with March 11.15 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling March was quoted 11.10 which was the lowest level reached at the close. The session ended with a net decline of 3 points to a rise of 2 points for next October. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 11.23c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling and closed at a net decline of 6 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.82c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with March 7.88. There was liquidation of nears owing to poor spot demand. Hedging and good Bombay buying of distants improved prices. Later on there was local buying in response to firmness of Bombay advices American selling and hedging of near positions caused a setback and the market closed at a net rise of 1 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.12d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was narrow with a restricted turnover. Uppers futures closed 2 points down and Giza near months lost 3 to 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was steady. Sakels futures closed 4 points down to 16 points up and Ashmouni futures improved 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (11-20 a.m.)	11.15+02
New York March lowest (3 p.m.)	11.10-03
Liverpool March highest	7.94+05
Liverpool March lowest	7.88—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Weakness nears affecting tendency but believe values likely improve later particularly next crop.

New York: Market continues steady under covering March shorts

NEW YORK COTTON

(New Contracts)

New York, Feb 28

March	11.28—05
May	10.99—03
July	10.64—03
October	9.83—02
December	9.70—01

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 29

March	11.10—03
May	10.86—03
July	10.50—03
October	9.83+02
Middling Spot	11.23—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb 28

March	11.23—05
May	10.96—06
July	10.60—03
Middling Spot	10.82—05

NEW YORK

New York, Feb 28

11 a.m rates Noon call.

March	11.14	11.10
May	11.89	10.86
July	10.53	10.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb 28

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	17,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 28

February	7.88+01
March	7.90+01
April	7.94+02
May	7.97+03
June	7.99+03
July	8.01+03
August	7.98+04
September	7.93+06
October	7.85+05
November	7.81+05
December	7.79+06
January	7.78+08
February	7.75+09
March	7.73+11
May	7.66+11
Middling Spot	8.17+06

10-45 a.m. quotations

March	7.88
May	7.93

Gwalior Cotton Crop

Shivpuri, Feb 26

In the year 1939-40 the total estimated area including Jagirs in the Gwalior State under cotton crop covers about 5,27,871 acres of land which is 6 per cent less than that of the last year.

The cotton picking commenced as usual in the third quarter of October and is yet in progress in 22 paraghas. The out-turn is estimated at 62,516 bales of cleaned cotton which is 25 per cent less than that of last year.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Feb 28

SAKELS—	
March	19.37—04
May	19.90+16
ASHMOUNI—	
April	17.88+4
June	18.08+4
GIZA—	
March	17.96—9
May	18.66—4

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 28

*Broach A/M highest 278 1/2 lowest 273 1/2 closing 276 3/4

Broach J/A highest 286 3/4 lowest 281 3/4 closing 284 3/4

Oomra March highest 245 1/4 lowest 241 closing 243 1/4

Oomra May highest 249 3/4 lowest 245 1/2 closing 247 3/4

Oomra July highest nil; lowest nil; closing 251 1/4

Bengal March highest 206 3/4 lowest 202 closing 204 1/2

Bengal May highest 209 3/4 lowest 205 closing 208

Bengal July highest nil; lowest nil; closing 211 1/4

Night session: Broach A/M opening Rs. 277 1/2, highest Rs. 277 3/4 lowest Rs. 274 3/4 closing Rs. 274 3/4. Broach J/A closing Rs. 283 3/4.

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M below May 167 penny points	Liverpoool
Difference Broach J/A below July 152 penny points	Liverpool
Difference Broach A/M below May 29 cent points	New York
Difference Broach J/A above July 39 cent points	New York

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17 40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17 20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Passenger	15-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8 05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13 50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-49	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 8-40

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 29

London silver prices were unchanged at £8-8-0. Yesterday London Paris exchange rate was 176 1/2 to 176 3/4. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.94 3/4 at New York. London Spot silver prices improved 1/16d. at 20 7/16d. and forward quotation also gained 1/16d. at 20 7/16d. There was little general buying and offerings were few. After small business at 1/16 over fixed rates the market closed steady with buyers at fixed rates. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4d. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 54-12 for Spot and forward positions. The local market was awaiting the Central Budget and there being no prospect of any increase in duty there was some covering.

Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	42 7 8 0
Fagan		42 9 0
Chaitra		42 10 0

SILVER

Ready		58 6 0
Fagan		58 0 0
Chaitra		58 4 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 28

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	46 1/2
Elec Power and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	29 1/4
Elec Bond and Share Common	6 7/8
Elec Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	58
Int Tel and Tel	3 7/8
Amr Tel and Tel	172
Western Union Telg	23 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	300
Union Pacific	94 5/8
New York Central R R	16 1/8
Amrex Corporation	14 3/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	82
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Consolidated Oil	7 1/8
United States Steel	57 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	75 1/2
Crucible Steel	36 7/8
Republic Steel	20 5/8
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	22 1/8
Int Nickel of Canada XD	36 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 3/8
Chrysler Motors	83 1/8
General Motors	52 3/4
Firestone Rubber	20 1/8
Columbia Gas and Electric	6 1/8
Woolworth	40 1/4
Socony	11 1/8
Chase National Bank	34 3/4
National City Bank of New York	29 1/4

Turnover 570,000 shares.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 28

UPPERS—	
Spot	10.20+5
March	9.95—2
May	10.08—02
July	10.19—1
October	10.20—0
December	10.18+1
January	10.17+1
GIZA 2—	
Spot	10.44—4
March	10.15—5
May	10.35—5
July	10.49—3
October	10.65+2
November	10.65+2
January	10.66+2

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Feb 29

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:

Ready (small grain) Rs. 18-2-6

Ready (large grain) Rs. 18-4-6

Shipment January Rs. 8-11-0 F B H

Shipment February Rs. 8-11-0 F B H

Shipment March Rs. 8-12-0 F B H

Shipment September Rs. 8-14-0 F B H

Indian sugars ready:—

Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-12-0 to 17-14-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 17-14-0 to 18-6-0

Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 29.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 96-8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 97/4
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note 92/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/12
5 per cent 1960/70 Loan 106/14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 105/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Bond 101/11
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 91/6

TAX-FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112/12
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 110/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1974 105
4 per cent M. Deb. 1947 104/8
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 115/0
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 121/0
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956 120/12

Tone—Very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 29

B. C. RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 29th August

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 29th August

Bank buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 29th Aug.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 4 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 330

Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 1300

Bank's buying T T 1340

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 80 1/8

Bank's buying T T 79 1/8

Bank's buying 60 days 78 1/8

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 83 7/8

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 25 1/2

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE:—

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 29th inst.

Shanghai London 0/4 3/8 29th inst.

Java London 7.46/54 29th inst.

New York London 3.94 3/4 28th nst.

London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 28th inst.

London Paris 176 1/2—3/4 28th inst.

London Italy 77.75 28th inst.

London Belgium 23.70/85 28th inst.

London Switzerland 17.85/95 28th inst.

London Stockholm 16.85/95 28th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.52/57 28th inst.

London Japan 1/2 31/32 28th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull

Gold £8-8-0 27th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 28th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 3/8 27th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 7/16 28th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 3/8 27th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 7/16 28th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 27th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 28th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 27th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 23th inst.

London Discounts months 1 1/4 per cent 27th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 28th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent

6 months 1 3/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Feb 28

3 per cent	80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	1/2 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107
3 per cent 1949/52	97 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	99 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord 55/30	1/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Feb 29

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Part 92/13; 4 per cent 1960/70 106/14; 5 per cent 1945/55 112/6

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 102; Bank of Hindusthan 20/2; Bank of India 139; Central Bank 35/14; Imperial Bank F P 1498/12; Imperial Bank P P 362/8; Indian Overseas Bank 46/8; Reserve Bank 108/8; Union Bank 5/11/6

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 450; Ambica 270; Arun 217/8; Arvind 1325; Asok 217/8; Bharatkhand Textiles 2230; Bombay Dyeing 942/8; Buckingham and Carnatics 215; Calico 730; Central India 298/2; Century 302/8; Colaba 123/12; Elgin 155/10; Gokak 156/4; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 38/12; Jubilee 265; Khatau Makanji 115/10; Kohinoor 380; Laxmi Cotton 502/8; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 106/4; Morarji 187/8; Mysore 104/6; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 361/4; Raipur 700; Rajnagar 145; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 88/4; Sholapur 4375; Simplex 40/5; Swadeshi 268/8; Vishnu 1395; Podar Mills 180

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley ord 1540; Tata Hydro ord 159/6; Tata Power ord 1367/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 146/4; Ajmer Electrics 10/8; Amalgamated 10/8; Bombay Suburban 162/8; Bombay Tram 128/12; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 155

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 465; Associated Cements 120; Belapur 213/2; Bombay Burma New 200; Bombay Burma Old 605; Bombay Steam 291/4; Bombay Telephone 87/8; Br. B. Petrol 4/14; Burma Corporation 6/8; Dalmia Cement 9/12; Indian Bleaching 115; Industrial Investment Tr 47; Indian Radio ord 470; Indian Radio Defd 447/8; Indian Copper 2/6; Indian Iron 36/8; Mysore sugar 43; Port Canning 72/8; Premier Construction 83; Rohtas Industries 21; Scindia Steam 18/4; Shivrajpur 45/2; Steel Corp of Bengal 20; Tata Oil 51; Tata Steel Ordy 375/8; Tata Steel Defd 1987/8

JUTES

Birla Jute 21/12; Howrah 55/4; Hukumchand 7/8; Kamarhatty 502; Kanknarrah 408/8; Lawrence 420; Reliance 60

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Feb 29

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	59 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	77 8 0

Tone:—Firm.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 28

Spot	20	7/16
Forward	20	7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

Stock Exchange Rules Irregular

MONTH-END DISCLOSES SHORT SALES

Operaters Await Central Budget

Bombay, Feb 29

To-day being the last day to even-up open interest in March, the market disclosed oversold state which was pointed out resulted in narrowing of Budjee differences. There was absence of any important fresh business as the Central Budget is to be out this afternoon. However, the market was quietly steady with some improved demand for Cotton Mill shares.

Budjee difference on Tata Steel Defds. was Rs. 7/8, while ordinary were done at a premium of rupee one. Bombay Dyeings were transferred at a premium of Rs. 3 3/4 This narrowing indicates that those who are carrying hedge sales are not willing to part with holdings of actual shares.

KOHINOORS WERE DONE AT PAR.

There were unfounded rumours of a general surcharge of 12 1/2 per cent on imports and it was believed that if this surcharge is imposed it will have a favourable effect on industries and particularly the textile industry will be benefited, but a majority of operators preferred to await Budget proposals before deciding and definite line of action.

The undertone of the market was fairly steady and the Budget will not be able to clarify the situation as the Excess Profits Tax Bill has a direct on the industrial outlook and the report of the Committee will not be available until 5th proximo.

The share bazar will remain for one hour on Friday as there is a meeting.

The Wall Street market was very dull with public participation very small but early fractional gains were well maintained with steels prominent, the market closed steady. While interest is focussed on third term possibilities, the winning of two social Congressional elections in Ohio by the Republican was much discussed. U. S. Steel shares improved 1/4 at 57, Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 1/8 up at 29 3/8 and General Motors declined 1/8 at 52 3/4 dollars.

The important feature of the day's session was increased demand for Associated Cement shares, when other sections met scattered selling. For the past few weeks, one notices some accumulation of Cement shares when the market is sagging.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 940 and after advancing to Rs. 945 closed at Rs. 940. Century shares were placed at Rs. 303 and Central Indias at Rs. 298. Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 117/8 and advanced to Rs. 120.

There was improved demand for Hydro Electric shares. Andhras improved to Rs. 1540 and Powers hardened to Rs. 1367. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2,000 and after declining to Rs. 1980 closed at Rs. 1990 but with the bell ringing they were done at Rs. 1972. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 376 and closed at Rs. 375 but later they were offered at Rs. 372. Bellapurs were steady at Rs. 213 and Steams at Rs. 291. Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 605.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 29.

100 Ahmedabad Advance	310	0
250 BOMBAY DYEING	940	0
100 CENTURY	303	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	298	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb 29

Bombay Dyeing (947/8) 940 945 941 940
Century (306) 301 305 302 303
Central India (298) 296 293 300 296 300 298
Kohinoor (368) 365 368 379 377 380
New Great (362) 353 351 362 361
Simplex (110) 109 107 110/8
Swadeshi (265) 263 262 266 265 268
Associated Cement (113) 117/8 120/8 119/8 120/4 120
Andhra (1525) 1525 1540
Tram Ord (128/4) 128/12
Tata Hydro (159/8) 159
Tata Power (1352/8) 1350 1355 1367
T Steel Defd (2012/8) 2000 1980 1987 1982 1997 1982 2002 1997 1985 1990 (1972)
T Steel Ord (378) 376 374 376 375 377 375 (372)
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (140) 140
Bellapur (214/8) 213 212 214 213
B Steam (290) 291
B Burma (612/8) 608 600 607 605

100 COLOBA	159	0
100 Coorla	120	0
250 David	40	0
250 Dawn	390	0
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	0-7-0	
100 FINLAY	157	0
100 GOKAK	186	0
1000 Hindustan	1860	0
100 Indore	39	0
100 Khatau	115	10
100 KOHINOOR	380	0
250 Laxmi	505	0
250 Madras United	42	0
100 MORARJI	184	8
250 Model	70	8
50 MYSORE	103	0
200 NEW GREAT	361	0
100 Osmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	270	0
25 SASSOON SILK	78	0
1000 Sholapur	3700	0
50 SIMPLEX	110	8
100 SWADESHI	268	0
100 SWAN	148	0
500 Vishnu	1300	0
1000 Western	900	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	102	0
250 Central	35	14
500 Imperial	1498	12
125-500 Imp. Conty.	362	4
50-100 India X.D.	139	0
100 Reserve Bank	109	8
5 Union	5 11	6

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	120	0

INSURANCE

100 Empire	630	0
15-100 Jupiter	9	8
20 Mercantile	49	0
17-75 New India	39	0
200 Oriental	4350	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	2

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmed. Old	145	10
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1540	0
10 Ajmer	10	9
50 BOMBAY TRAM	128	12
100 Bombay Suburban	162	8
10 Broach	11	8
100 Karachi	190	0
100 Poona	185	0
100 Surat	155	0
100 TATA HYDRO	159	8
100 Tata Power	1367	8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	945	0
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Un Baramati	95	8
100 Gujarat	94	5
100 Mandra Bhon	91	5
100 Pachora Jamner	72	0
100 Sara Serajganj	97	0
500 Tapti Valley	753	12

MININGS

9 Burma Corpn.	6	13
8sh. Indian Copper	2-6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel	36	12
15 SHIVRAJPUR	45	12
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	1990	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	375	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	465	0
10 Air Services	5	0
50 MELAPUR SUGAR	213	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	606	4
250 BOMBAY STEAM	291	0
125 B. BURMA	605	0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	200	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4-14-3	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100 IND. BLEACHING	115	0
50 Ind. Invest. Trust	45	0
100 Ind. Radio Def	457	8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	470	0
100 Port Canning	74	0
30 PREMIER CUN.	83	0
15 Scindia	18	4
25 Tata Oil Mill	51	0
100 Western I. Match	137	8

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1405	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	281	8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	X.D. 73	4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	101	0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	142	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1495	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	192	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	140	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	680	0

DEBENTURES

5 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	103	8
4 p.c Bombay Telephone	49	8
7 p.c.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

Effects Of Budget Proposals In Local Markets

SILVER IMPROVES BUT COTTON DECLINES

Gold Very Firm

BOMBAY: Feb. 29.

THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET SHOWED SOME ACTIVITY BUT THE HEAVINESS OF SOUTHERN OFFERINGS MILITATED AGAINST ANY IMPORTANT RISE.

LOCALLY, AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF CENTRAL BUDGET PROPOSALS BROACH APRIL/MAY OPENED AT RS. 276/8 AND STEADILY DECLINED TO RS. 274/8.

IN BOMBAY SILVER SOME FRESH SUPPORT WAS IN EVIDENCE AND PRICES SOMEWHAT ADVANCED AS SILVER IS NOT SUBJECTED TO FURTHER DUTY.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1940

New York: Feb. 29.

Previous closing	10.26
To-day's opening	10.89
Difference	+3
To-day's closing	10.83
Difference	—3

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 274
Broach July/August	Rs. 262

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1940

Liverpool: Feb. 29.

Previous closing	7.97
To-day's opening	7.93
Difference	—4
To-day's closing	7.97
Difference	Nil.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York: Feb. 29.

The trading in May began at 10.89, i. e. 3 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on scattered trade and local buying, but thereafter the demand tapered off with May easing to 10.88

BOMBAY COTTON

Night Session.

Bombay: Feb. 29.

In the local market Broach April/May opened to-night at Rs. 276/8 and declined to Rs. 275/8 on selling pressure. Broach April-May and July/August closed at Rs. 274/8 and Rs. 262/8 respectively.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Feb. 29.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

March (11.14/14) 11.13/13
May (10.91/91) 10.89/89
July (10.56/56) 10.51/51

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool: Feb. 29.

American March (7 94) 7.90
American May (8.00) 7.98
Giza March (10.19) 10.13
Giza May (10.40) 10.33

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Feb. 29.

SEEDS

Castorseeds March April (£20 5/8 quoted) £20 5/8 quoted
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta March/April (£18 1/4 quoted) £18 3/8 quoted
Linseed La Plata March/April (£15 3/8 quoted) £15 3/8 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal March/April (£15 quoted) £15 quoted

JUTES

Dundee February (£56) £56
Lightning February (£52) £52

RUBBER

Spot (12 3/4d paid and value) 12 5/8d paid and value
Forward May (11 15/16d paid and value) 11 13/16d paid and buyers

METALS

Tin (£252 buyers; £252 1/4 sellers. Easier) £254 buyers; £254 1/2 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62.
Lead Foreign Cash (£26) £26
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Feb. 29.

Previous closing	3.94 3/4
To-day's opening	3.93 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Feb. 29.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day' closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: Feb. 29.

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Feb. 29.

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day:—

Very small general business. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London: Feb. 29.

Spot (20 7/16d) 20 1/2d +1/16
Forward (20 7/16d) 20 7/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London: Feb. 29.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) £8/9/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Feb. 29.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1.6 16
Paris on Bombay (13 24 5/8) 13.24 5/8
New York on Bombay (30.22) 30.23
London on Milan (77.75) 77.75
London on Shanghai (0-4 to 0-4 3/8) 0-4 to 0-4 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4 to 1-2 11/32) 1-2 1/4 to 1-2 11/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay: Feb. 29.

Wheat May	4 6 6
Wheat September	4 8 6
Linseed May	7 4 9
Linseed September	7 10 0
Groundnuts May	40 2 6
Castorseeds May	52 12 0
Cottonseeds May	20 9 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations.

Bombay: Feb. 29.

Silver Ready	58 10 0
Silver Maha	58 5 0
Silver Fagan	58 8 0
Gold Ready	42 10 0
Gold Maha	42 10 0
Gold Fagan	42 14 0
Sovereigns	27 9 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: Feb. 29.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 53 1/4) dol 52 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 5/8) dol 29 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 57 3/4) dol 58 1/4
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) unquoted

3½ P.C. STERLING LOAN

London: Feb. 29.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London: Feb. 29.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£97 1/2) £97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian Stock (42/47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£102 1/2) £102 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£107) £107

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 7/8) £98 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 5/8) £101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/2) £112 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 1/4) £99 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110) £110

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-6) 11-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (54-4 1/2) 54-0
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3-0
Electric Music Industry (8-9) 8-9
Princhin Johnson (22-6) 23-0
Imperial Chemicals (33-4 1/2) 33-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-6) 65-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£38 1/2) £38
Dunlop Rubber (34-3) 34-3
Unilever Ordinary (33-0) 33-0
Ford Motors (16-7 1/2) 17-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£64) £63 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (103-9) 104-4
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (126-3) 125-7 1/2
P and O Def (23-6) 23-6
Distillers (70-1 1/2) 68-6
Bredfords Dye (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2
British Celanese (8-9) 8-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-7 1/2) 38-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-6) 21-1 1/2
Inter Nickel (dol 47 1/4) dol 47
Indian Iron (56-10 1/2) 56-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (32-6) 32-6
Empire of India (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2

JUTES

Barnagore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (22-3) 22-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-3) 34-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (31-3) 31-3
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£15 1/4) £15 1/4
East Rand Properties (45-7 1/2) 47-1
Rand Mines (£7) £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 3/8) £13 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (57-6) 57-6
Trinidad Leasehold (78-9) 78-9
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-0) 26-3
Union Corporation (£6 7/8) £7

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 26-3
Ang'o Indian (58-9) 58-1 1/2
Burma Oil (72-6) 72-6
Mexican Eagle (6-4 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Shell Transport (80-7 1/2) 81-3
Royal Dutch (£33 1/8) £33 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£47 1/4) £46 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£20 5/8) £20 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£3 1/4) £3 1/4
London Southern Def (£19 7/8) £19 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£47 1/2) £47

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA: Feb. 29.

Jutes were less active but the undertone continued very firm. In Coals business still continued on a very narrow scale for lack of sufficient support. Teas were neglected. In Miscellaneous both Indian Iron, Steel and Steel Corporations Ordy after opening steady began to decline as the day advanced and finally closed weak. Among others Dun lop Rubber Ordy and Paper shares were in fair request and prices showed good advances over their last figures. Government securities were quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations:

Govt. Securities: 3 1/2 per cent Paper 92/12; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/3 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 113/4 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab Loan 1952 98/8 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1500; Conty 364; Reserve 1/8.

Cotton: New Victoria Ordy 1/8.

Coals: Amalgamated 29/8; Bhalgora 5/6, Dhemo Main 16/6; Ghasick and Muslia 3/13; Mundulpoor 10/8; Nazira 9/8; New Beer bhoom 16/4 small lot; Raneegunge 29 small lot; West Jamuria 30/13.

Jutes: Agarpara 26/1 ex-div; Anglo India 391; Bally 243; Barnagore 129; Belvedere 407/8; Cheviot 225/8; Hooghly Pref 18/2; Howrah 55; Hukumchand 8 small lot; Pref 84; Kamarhatty 512 ex-div; Kanknarrah 415 ex-div; Naihati 349; Naskarpara 15/6 ex-div Nuddea 63/8; Presidency 5/10; Union 440.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/15 c div; Consolidated Tin 4/10; Indian Copper 2/7; Rhodesia Copper 1/4; Muzaffierpore Elec 10 small lot; Burn Ord 364; Hukumchand Steel Ord 7/12; Defd 2/1; Indian Iron and Steel 36/11; Indian Standard Wagon Pref 137; Marshalls 2/3; Steel Corporation Ordy 20/3; Pref 102/8; B I Corporation Ordy 4/8; Pref 170; Calcutta Trams Ord 17; Dunlop Rubber Ord 27 c t; Second Pref 107; Indian Cables 13; Rohtas Industries Ord 29 small odd lot; Pref 130 small odd lot; British Burma Petroleum 4/13; Indo Burma Petrol Ordy 112/8; Indian Paper Pulp 144/8; Mysore Paper 13/8 small lot; Orient Paper Ord 7/6; Pref 87 c t; Star Paper 6/6; Pref 102; Titaghur Paper 'A' and B' Ordy 32; Second Pref 109; Midnapore Zemindary 76 c t; India General Navign Ordy 95/4; Buland 15; Carew and Co Ord 11/1; Murree Brewery 11/4; Purnea 6/4.

Debentures: 6 1/4 per cent 1950/60 Calcutta Municipal 119 small lot.—A. P.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: Feb. 29.

Yarn No	February.	April.	June.
6 1/2s.	139	142	145
10 1/2s.	156	160	164
20 1/2s.	213	218	232
40s.	268	270	272

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay: Feb. 29.

	As.as.ps.
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	52 10 0
Highest	53 12 0
Lowest	52 6 0
Closing	53 4 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	40 4 0
Highest	40 14 0
Lowest	39 14 6
Closing	40 8 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	26 7 6
Highest	26 13 0
Lowest	26 7 6
Closing	26 12 0

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb 28

Rozario Santa Fe March quoted 24
South Australian shipment fob parcels March quoted 26/3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 29

Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 274 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 273/8 on scattered selling. Later on there were rumours of a general surcharge of 12 1/2 per cent on all imports and prices advanced to Rs. 277 on steady buying. The undertone of the market was fairly steady but the market is sensitive.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 4 points and later was 2 points down but there was some selling in the market and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 275/4. At this level there was scattered buying and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 276/4.

Later on there was small business and the market closed at 7 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 276/12
F G M G Broach July/August	Rs. 284/12
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 243/4
Fine M G Oomra May	Rs. 247/12
F G M G Bengal March	Rs. 204/4
F G M G Bengal May	Rs. 207/4

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 29

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		209	207	204	201
Punjab		209	207	204	201
Rajputana		217	215	212	209
Oomra No. 3	248	246	243	240	
C. P. No. 1	263	261	258	255	
C. P. No. 2	254	252	249	246	
Broach No. 2		278	276	273	270
Surat		315	313	310	307
Rajpipla		310	308	305	302
Navsari		326	324	321	318

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		48,294	32,455
Central India	710	69,095	182,797
Barsi and Nagar		102,781	52,922
Hyderabad Gaorani	154	40,447	4,158
Berar	3,600	247,445	117,609
Central Provinces	1,334	58,782	28,590
Total Oomras	5,798	566,844	418,731
Dholera	231	41,687	112,270
N W Provinces	85	21,886	2,155
Rajputana		24,410	44,053
Sind Punjab	257	286,754	257,671
Broach	8,569	151,216	95,535
Coompta and Dharwar	251	15,164	14,186
Westerns Northerns	30	16,684	19,601
Cocoanada		50	84
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,309	2,540
American	2,769	20,946	2,196
Egyptian African and Sudan	52	199,645	173,285
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,920	7
Total		18,042 1,348,515	1,142,314
Arrived by road to 22nd February 1940		194,358	

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales.	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 28-2-40	6414000	3387000
Receipts yesterday 28-2-40	17000	3000
Exports to date 28-2-40	4873000	2626000
Stock at Ports 23-2-40	2978000	2614000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-2-40	2840000	3135000
Stock at Liverpool 23-2-40	.....	1002000
Visible Supply 23-2-40	.....	6848000
Quantity in sight 23-2-40	11335000	7903000
Quantity out of sight 23-2-40	.....	6690000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 22nd Feb

in full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Total	4,098	577,639	689,874

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 23rd day of February, 1940.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	15,01,24,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	224,93,68,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	14,61,13,000
Total Notes issued	254,56,05,000
Total Liabilities	254,56,05,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	113,50,11,000
Total of A.	157,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	58,29,37,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	38,35,11,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	.....
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities per cent.	62.035
Total Assets	254,56,05,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 23rd February, 1940

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt. of India	10,55,19,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,49,29,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	6,75,83,000
(b) Banks	17,24,83,000
(c) Others	2,27,30,000
Bills Payable	8,03,000
Other Liabilities	95,76,000
Rupees	50,36,23,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	14,75,56,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	25,68,000
Rupee Coin	4,55,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,50,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	.....
(b) External	.....
(c) Government Treasury Bills	5,37,82,000
Baltnces held abroad*	20,13,15,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	31,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	5,50,000
Investments	8,64,71,000
Other Assets	74,76,000
Rupees	50,36,23,000

*Includes Cash and Short term securities.

Current Prices In Bombay

The Collector of Bombay has issued the following statement of local prevailing prices in Bombay on the 28th Feb.:—

	Rs.as.ps.
Rice (Jira Sal) per Phara of 16 Paylis	8 to 11
Jowar per Payli to	0 5 6
	0 6 0
Bajri per Payli	0 6 6
Sugar (Java) per 28 lbs.	4 12 0
Sugar (Country soft) per 28 lbs.	6 0 0
Salt per Payli	0 3 3
Groundnut Oil per lb.	0 2 6
Cocoanut Oil per lb.	0 3 3
Til Oil per lb.	0 3 0
Kerosene Oil Rising Sun or Chukkur Brand two tins ex-Town shop	7 2 6
Kerosene Oil Elephant Brand per tin	3 9 0
Kerosene Oil Bulk Rising Sun or Chukkur Brand per Unit of 8 Imperial gallons	5 14 6
Matches (Wimco) per doz.	0 3 0
to	0 4 0
Charcoal per 28 lbs.	0 9 0
Fuel Jungli per 28 lbs.	0 5 0
Asperin per Ounce	0 5 0
Quinine Powder per lb.	35 0 0
Quinine Bottle of 100 pills of 2 grns	1 6 0
Castor Oil Swastik per lb.	0 13 0
Mag. Sulphate per lb.	0 3 0
Soda Bicarb. per lb.	0 3 0
Insulin 10 cc.	2 0 0
Insulin 5 cc.	1 8 0
Eucalyptus Oil per lb.	1 8 0
Iodine per lb.	1 12 0
Barium Sulphate per lb.	1 12 0

KEROSENE OIL RATES

BOMBAY: Feb. 28.

Superior Case Oil (Per case of 8 Gallons):—	
Shell Brand	Rs. 9 12 0
Waterlily Brand	Rs. 9 6 6
Waterlily Brand in Bulk Per 8 Gallons	Rs. 7 14 6
Superior White Oil in Tins per tin of 4 Gallons:—	
Anchor Brand	Rs. 3 10 3
Chukkur Brand	Rs. 3 9 3
Rising Sun Brand	Rs. 3 6 3
Chukker in Bulk per 4 Glns.	Rs. 2 15 3
Rising Sun in Bulk per 4 Glns.	Rs. 2 15 3
Inferior Oil (per 4 Gallons):—	
Swan in Bulk	Rs 2 7 1
Victoria in Bulk	Rs. 2 7 3
Swan in Tins (per tin 4 glns)	Rs. 3 1 3
gallons)	Rs. 3 1 3
Victoria in tins (per tin of 4	

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED

Bombay: Feb. 29.

American s s Tulsa of 3114 reg tons Capt G W Johnson arrived from New York with general cargo.

SAILED

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Okitu Maru Capt K Kurata sailed for Osaka with general cargo

Lloyd Triestino Coy's Italian s s Monte Piana Capt C Martinoli sailed for Yokohama with general cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay: Feb. 29.

132 packages soaps; 36 cases dental powder; 51 c/s Talc powder; 700 bls old newspapers; 353 cases typewriters; 289 bdls medicines; 67 cases machinery; 52 casks potassium chrome alum; 170 drums sodium hydrosulphite; 65 bdls Hurricane lanterns; 54 c/s cotton fents; 650 drums caustic soda; 75 c/s tailet tissue; 672 bags sulphur; 115 cases writing ink; 34 ctns tooth paste; 85 cases radio sets; 64 bls leather fents; 100 drums chlorate of potash; 82 c/s auto parts; 35 c/s Bromo paper; 34 crates beer; 111 cts dry storage batteries; 2431 loose tyres and tubes 176 kegs sodium hyposulphite; 45 drums hydrosulphite; 171 cases bichromate of soda; 175 cases Quaker Oats; 1060 bls overissued newspapers; 78 bdls auto springs and backs 242 ctns corn flakes; 342 loose auto casings; 321 drums sodium hydrosulphite; 73 bags gum; 88 cases grape fruit; 53 cases oranges 41 cases liquid antiseptic; 107 loose flats; 265 loose joists; 346 loose angles; 101 cases chemicals; 405 drums meta. polish; 75 c/s Menthol crystals; 63 boxes refrigerators; 60 cases antiphilogestine; 100 bags alumina sulphate; 636 bdls steel bars; 1114 drums disinfectant fluid; 60 cts anhydrous ammonia; 100 drums plaster; 1998 drums linseed oil; 5070 drums paint and colour; 64 brls alum; 112 steel C and W tyres; 226 bls cotton; 170 cases iron grit; 425 bdls old baling hoops; 1232 coils old baling wire; 305 cases washing blue.

EXPORTS

Bombay: Feb. 29.

50 bls cotton grey yarn David Sassoon and Co Ltd. 30 bags myrabollams N T and Cooweriji; 30 bags myrabollams A B Hirji; 34 bls cotton grey yarn; Textile Export Ltd 40 bls D/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 6000 bags groundnut oil cakes meal K Prasad and Co Ltd; 40 bags shark fins E Moledina and Sons; 1268 bags groundnut seed A Noormahomed; 500 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co; 500 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 1290 bags groundnut oil cakes exp M Bhuta and Co; 3600 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1331 bags groundnut oil cakes exp Raja Oil Mills; 2560 bags groundnut oil cakes exp K Devchand and Co Ltd; 2800 bags castorseed K Devchand and Co Ltd; 2656 bags castorseeds M Bhuta and Co; 117 drums castor oil F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 261 bls hemp raw T Dawoodbhai; 500 bls hemp raw D Anandji; 50 bls cotton grey yarn E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 14 bls wool raw Ralli Bros Ltd; 3870 bags groundnut oil cakes exp M Bhuta and Co; 20 bls cotton twist waste Jan and Co; 200 bls cotton twist waste Champaklal and Co; 100 bls cotton waste oily Champaklal and Co; 242 bls cotton waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 114 bls cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 320 bags casein Amin and Sons; 3518 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 515 bags mustard seed H K Kesharwalla; 12 bls cotton grey yarn M Hemraj; 100 bls raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 20 bls D/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 20 bls W/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 439 bags pistacheo nuts The National Bank of India Ltd; 20 bls cotton waste L D Vora; 405 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd; 100 tons old iron scrap C Manilal Ltd; 10 bls cotton grey yarn K Virji and Co; 10 cases gum S Mahomed; 2464 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co; 990 bls raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 680 bls raw cotton The Podar Trading Co Ltd; 850 bls raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 55 bls raw cotton Suleman and Co Ltd; 800 bags groundnut kernels M Bhuta and Co; 1560 bags groundnut in shell K M Nathoo; 1053 bags groundnut kernal K M Nathoo; 60 bags turmeric H K Kesharwalla; 500 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 1736 bags castor seed J Ramchand and Co; 300 bags ground nut kernals S M Rajgor and Co; 1380 bags groundnut oil cakes exp G N Musry.

Rainfall Report

POONA: Feb. 29.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the North West Frontier Province, along and near the hills of the Punjab and West United Provinces and in Assam and local in Kashmir. Scattered showers occurred in North-East Baluchistan, South-west Punjab and East Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherat one and a half inches; Silchar, Meerut, Muktesar, Rawalpindi, Peshawar half; Gauhati, Dhubri, Narayanganj, Cherrapunji, Roorkee, Sialkot, Khusab, Leiah, Srinagar, Sonamarg, Fort Sandeman, Dalhousie, Murree, Drosh a quarter.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-2-1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.3 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29-2-1940:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.3 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.6 deg. (1.5 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 deg. (4.2 above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 212 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 4.

REPRESSION IN TRAVANCORE

Internment Without Trial, Gagging Of Press, Manhandling Of State Congress Workers

Mr. Vaikom M. Kumara Panikker, the 10th President of the Travancore State Congress, in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

The reinforced police force are employed to terrorise the people. Meetings were rendered impossible of being held by rowdies. Congress workers and even Khadi wearers are leading a very precarious life. They are removed to the police lockups on the flimsiest excuses, often badly handled and set free. Signed statements issued by the actual sufferers are not published in any of the Newspapers in the State. News of meetings, volunteer rallies and arrests of Congressmen which are matters of common occurrence do not find mention in the local press.

The Defence of Travancore Act is the deadliest weapon that is being ruthlessly employed against the State Congress. Many prominent Congressmen including its permanent president are detained in custody without trial. It may be noted incidentally that in none of the Indian States has any detention or arrest been made under this war measure.

REPRESSION'S REACTION

The Government attempts at scaring the Ezhavas away from the Congress have failed and numerous Ezhavas are coming forward to take a more active part in the agitation than they have hitherto been doing. The struggle in Travancore which is gathering strength every day will in the course of the coming few weeks take a new turn. The measures of the Government which of late have become intolerable and made honest life of peace loving citizens impossible, have served to inquce even those who have so long been indifferent to political agitation, to openly profess their allegiance to State Congress and to work at all costs for the speedy attainment of the freedom of the people. Mr. G. Ramachandran's rejoinder to the Chief Secretary's denial of the atrocities in lockups have driven the Government to their wits' ends. They do not even show a willingness to order an impartial enquiry into those serious allegations. The fact is, the present Government have reached a stage when they are immune even to public opinion.

RAID ON SOCIALIST OFFICE

MADRAS, Feb. 29.

The Special Branch of the City Police searched the office of the City Congress Socialist Party today for "Communist" literature.

The search continued for three hours and some books and papers were seized.—United Press.

Signs Of Reviving Cotton Demand

Bombay: Feb. 29.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The American markets have again been moving within a very narrow range of price. A ten point fluctuation in New York is exceptional. For many reasons there is no speculative enthusiasm in America at present. Actually the near months in New York have again moved into the zone when Loan cotton can be repossessed and lagre spot houses lately have been reported as sellers of March futures presumably against purchases of Loan equities. The selling of futures has been absorbed by trade calling. It is probable there have also been moderate purchases of the later months against sales in other markets but we cannot see much scope for profit in such a transaction as the large quantity of Loan cotton available on any advance definitely acts as a roof to the American market. We look like having a dull but steady American market until some new factor arises to upset the present equilibrium.

We have had a more active market in Bombay during the past week. The large decline of last month which brought prices from over Rs. 330 to Rs. 250 shook out most of the weak bull holdings and brought our prices into a reasonable export parity. A very considerable export business was done and relieved the pressure on the market, which had had to face a very quick movement of what has been only a moderately-sized crop. The peak of the crop movement is now about over and during the past week bull speculators have again entered the market to a moderate extent, with the result that the Bombay market has recovered more quickly than the markets overseas. For the long run we take a bullish view of Indian cotton, but in the meantime we advise purchases only in quiet markets. Too rapid an advance at present would place prices here out of parity and retain in the country cotton which should be going for export. The labour dispute outlook in the Indian Textile Industry is much more hopeful but a complete settlement has not yet been reached. The cloth market has been dead for many weeks There are at last signs of reviving demand, but confidence in values is returning very slowly which is not surprising after what dealers have had to face in most markets during the last two months.

H. E. the Governor of Bihar opened the newly-constructed Patna Junction station in the presence of a distinguished gathering at 10-30 on Feb. 29 and inaugurated the same by purchasing the first ticket at the new booking office.

PENAL CONFERENCE

Nariman's Rejoinder To Srivastava

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., writes:—

I have no desire to provoke a controversy on the issue of Penal Reform Conference, but I must correct some mis-statement in the convener's reply. Mr. Srivastava states "that Mr. Nariman's resolutions could be taken only on the business day and not on the third day", I do not understand what he means by "third day" for, as far as we are aware, the Conference lasted only for two days. I was present in the morning session on first day and inquired from one of the secretaries, who informed me that my resolutions would come on the next day as first day would be taken up in official business and the constitution must be framed first, before any non-official business could be taken up. Hence I attended the next morning on Sunday and before the commencement of business inquired of Mr. Srivastava if I would be permitted to move my resolutions on that day, and he replied that the business would be confined according to fixed agenda printed and circulated and there would be no time for any other business. He further stated that he had not received my resolutions and would inquire from the Secretaries. If he had not received my resolutions on first day and knew nothing about them till next morning, how could he have inquired about me on the first day?

Anybody going through the printed agenda will find that first day was as usual reserved for official business and the second day was really what he describes to be the "business-day", when discussions and general topics should have been allowed. In the second day's agenda item No. 1 states "Reading of papers and discussions" and I am sure all those who were present will bear me out that no discussions of any sort was permitted even after the reading of papers.

Hence my complaint is perfectly justified and I am sure will be borne out by all who were present there.

"Nariman's Criticism Justified"

Mr. Khurshid D. Anklesaria, Advocate, writes:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman's criticism of Penal Reform Conference is perfectly justified; he has voiced the feelings and opinions of all present, most of whom left the Conference in disgust, so that towards the end, it looked more like the insipid proceedings of a life-less Committee.

What came as a most disagreeable surprise was the fact that though the said Conference was convened and also presided over by Congressmen, still the primary and fundamental penal reform demanded by the Congress since its inception, was not only ignored but resisted, when sought to be introduced by a staunch Congressman like Mr. Nariman. Separation of judiciary from the executive has been demanded by the Congress since its inception till yesterday till it was shelved by Congress Ministries.

Perhaps, these and other essential problems were left alone and not touched to save the embarrassment to Mr. K. M. Munshi who would naturally have found it difficult to reply to a pertinent and possible query as to why, he himself, did not introduce these reforms, when in power; to save that awkward situation, it was considered safest to evade all essential problems, so that the much advertised Conference ended as usual as a mere publicity stunt.

NO STABLE MINISTRY YET

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

The success of the Allabux Ministry over the no-confidence motion against the Ministry on Monday last has not altered the political situation in Sind which remains the same since the defeat of the Government on certain official measures in the Assembly on February 13.

In an interview to the "United Press" Khan Bahadur Allahbux said that he knew that he would command the majority on the no-confidence motion but what he wanted was a working majority to enable him to carry through the Legislature any Government business smoothly. Unless that could be achieved he would find it difficult to withdraw the resignation of the Ministry. He has therefore, been anxiously seeking the co-operation of the Hindu Independent Group and other groups in the Assembly.

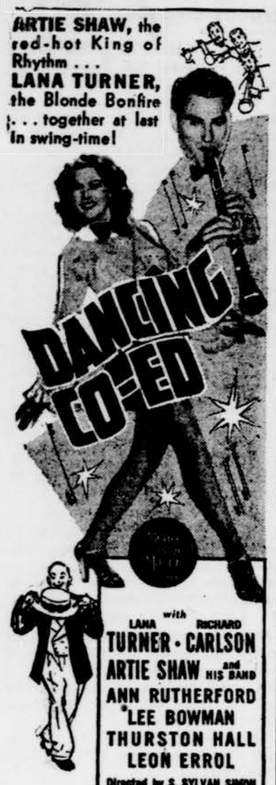
Talks for an all-Party Government have been revived again.—United Press.

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 23rd Feb. 1940:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045


ARTIE SHAW, the red-hot King of Rhythm . . .
LANA TURNER, the Blonde Bonfire
. . . together at last in swing-time!
DANCING CO-ED
LANA TURNER · CARLSON
with RICHARD
ARTIE SHAW and HIS BAND
ANN RUTHERFORD
LEE BOWMAN
THURSTON HALL
LEON ERROL
Directed by S. SYLVAN SIMON
Produced by EDGAR SELWYN

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SPECIAL CHARITY PREVIEW
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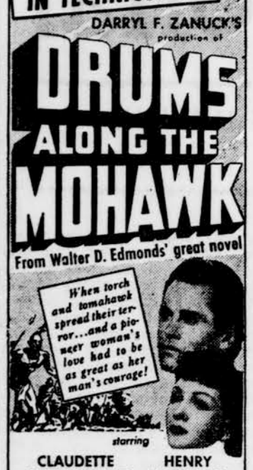
From Walter D. Edmonds' great novel



starring
CLAUDETTE COLBERT · HENRY FONDA
EDNA MAY OLIVER · EDDIE COLLINS
JOHN CARRADINE · DORRIS BOWDON
JESSIE RALPH · ARTHUR SHIELDS
ROBERT LOWERY · ROGER IMHOF
Directed by JOHN FORD
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

From TO-DAY
Daily at 4. 6-30
& 10 p.m.
REGAL

TO-DAY—LAST DAY
CAPITOL At 4. 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LONDON FILMS PRESENT AN
ALEXANDER KORDA PRODUCTION
MERLE OBERON

EXCELSIOR FROM TO-DAY 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW
at 6 & 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY at 3-30 & 6 p.m.
On The Stage
HARINDRANATH CHATOPADHYAYA
Supported by
SUNITA DEVI, SUNALINI DEVI, MOHANLAL & others
will present
RANGA MELA REVUE
at
THE CAPITOL
ADMISSION: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9. Special Accommodation for Rs. 5-12.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 8, 1996
Muslim: Moharram 21, 1359
Parsi: Sherever 28, 1309
Hightide: 4-46; 18-16
Lowtide: 11-20; 00-00
Sunrise: 6h. 59m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA
Boys and girls of all Bombay branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association—will go for a whole day excursion to Elephanta Caves on Sunday, March 3.

MUSLIM LEAGUE WORKERS' BOARD
A special general meeting of the Muslim League Workers' Board will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday) at Moledina House, 144 Samuel St., Bombay 9.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD
The prize distribution ceremony of the Music Competition of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

DADAR SCHOOL FOR BLIND
The annual prize distribution of the Dadar School for the Blind will be held at the school on Dadar Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will preside and Mrs. Pranlal will give away the prizes.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRESS
Lecture on "Ljungstrom Turbine" by Mr. K. Nilsson, at 6-15 p.m. will take place to-day (Friday) in the air-cooled Conference Hall, Electric House. The lecture is open to engineers, engineering apprentices and others interested in the subject.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION
An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay, will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the head office of the Union to consider the question of War Allowance given by the Corporation.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS
BOMBAY: Thursday.
Mr. H. S Crosthwaite arrived at Government House on Thursday.
Sir Jamshedji and Lady Duggan, Major Fakhr-ul-Mulk Nawabzada Saiduzzafar Khan of Bhopal, Mr. U. Magnusson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. O. Lucas and the Revd. J. Savall lunched at Government House.
Lady Lumley attended a ball in aid of the Matunga Widows' Home at the Taj Mahal Hotel and afterwards gave away the prizes.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION
There will be a meeting to commemorate the passing of Rt. Rev. Bishop C. W. Leadbeater, an eminent occultist and Theosophist, with short speeches in the Besant Hall. Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

MARRIAGE OF DR. VORA'S DAUGHTER
The marriage of Kumari Hiralaxmi, daughter of Dr. Jethalal and Mrs. Vora, with Mr. Ramniklal, son of Mr. Madhavji Amarsi and Mrs. Mehta was celebrated at Madhobagh on Thursday evening in the presence of a large gathering.

TATVADYNANA MANDAL
Under the auspices of Shri Tatvadynana Mandel for Shri Dasnavami there will be three lectures at Shri Monnibuwa's Ram Mandir, Vaidyawadi, Thakurdwar Road, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. V. Belsare, M.A.; to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Prof. M. D. Altekar, M.A. and on Sunday (3rd March) at 8 a.m a Rambhakta will speak.

MAHALAXMI CHARITY FUND LOTTERY PROSECUTIONS
The Government of Bombay has authorised the prosecution of three persons on allegations of keeping an office for the purpose of drawing a lottery promoted by the Mahalaxmi Charity Fund at Surat, the drawing of which took place on Nov. 5 last, but which was not authorised by Government, and for publishing proposals to give prizes in connection with such lottery.

BHATIA . STUDENTS' UNION
The members of the Bhatia Students' Union who have won prizes in the 11th Bhatia Sports are requested to submit their names at the office to enable the Secretaries to make the necessary arrangements for the group photo.
Prize-winners will also oe given reception at the Framji Cawasji Institute (Old Wellington Cinema) to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. Mr. G. G. Morarji, J.P., will preside.

CITY FATHERS' ROUNDS
The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of Ward No. 3 will meet near the Junction of Mahomedali Road and Musjid Bunder Road to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-51 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the ward.
Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

RALLY OF FLOUR MILL WORKERS
(From A Correspondent)
A workers' rally was held on the 28th Feb. at 6-30 p.m. at Dongri under the auspices of the Flour Mill Workers' Union. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar presided. The meeting passed resolutions unanimously on the issue of recognition of the Union by the millowners, that no worker should accept the inadequate War Allowance offered by the millowners and the millowners must approach the Union authorities for conciliation in the matter.
The constitution, rules and regulations of the Union were also unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO PORT HAJ COMMITTEE
Applications are invited from any Muslim not under the age of 21 years and who is a member of the Muslim League and who desires to stand for election to the Port Haj Committee of Bombay. The necessary application containing particulars of the qualification of the applicant, his services in the cause of the Muslims in India and specially for Hajis with the necessary pledge form to stand on Muslim League ticket under the conditions mentioned therein (a copy of which can be obtained from the office of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League at any time during office hours) should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Shahru Castle, Mohammedali Road Bombay on or before **Friday, the 8th of March 1940.**

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Lady of the Tropics" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dancing Co-Ed." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Flying Deuces." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Over The Moon." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Drums Along The Mohawk." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Ek He Bhool". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Mud". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"The Will." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 3-45 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani ki Reet" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 9-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
CENTRAL—"Manoos" Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Great Adventures of Wild Bill Hickok". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Only Way". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Sant Tulsidas". Time as usual.

In Corporation

CITY'S HEALTH REASSURING?

Jamnadas Mehta's Amendment To Administration Report Carried

That there was no need for alarm as to the City's health condition was the plea made by Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation, when the discussion on the Administration Report of 1938-39 was resumed.

The Mayor, Mr. B N. Karanjia, presided.

Mr. Bhat said that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had drawn an alarming picture of the city's health by saying that the death-rate was increasing. In fact, the fact that the birth-rate in the city had steadily increased from 16 to 21 per thousand since 1931, showed that the health of the city was not deteriorating.

Besides, he said the census figures of 1931 were not correct and any estimate based on those figures could not be correct.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta interjected saying that the Commissioner had also to base his estimate on the same census figures.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi replying to the debate said that she herself was alarmed on hearing that the city's health was deteriorating. But the latest figures of 1940 had reassured her that it was not so, as they showed that the death rate was going down.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed he was glad to note the improvement.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amenament that the Administration Report be adopted subject to the recommendations that the Municipal Commissioner would investigate (1) into the irregularities of the collection of revenues (2) into the reasons of the deterioration into the health of the city with special regard to the tuberculosis and infant mortality, (3) that he will pay special regard to the urgent need for an accelerated programme of housing for Municipa. Schools, and (4) that he will draw the attention of the Government to the need for sharing with the Municipality the financial liability for the solution of the housing problem in the city was carried unanimously.

The Mayor then adjourned the Corporation to Monday, March 4.

Election Of Executives Of D. C. C.s

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. announce:—

Elections to the Executives of the District Congress Committees in the City have to be completed before the 5th of April, 1940.

Those Congress members who have lost their voting cards or whose voting cards have not been delivered to them by the Enrolment Officers concerned have to apply for duplicate cards to the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C before the 15th of March 1940 Applications received after this date will not be considered. Application forms can be had from the Office of the B. P. C. C

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

As the smallpox epidemic tends to spread in the City, Suburban Municipalities are making efforts to prevent its spread in the Suburbs.

In Bandra several vaccination stations have been opened and are functioning every day. A number of people, I understand, have already been vaccinated and it is hoped that the rest of them will without any delay avail themselves of this easy preventive measure.

Sunday's meeting of the Parle Municipal Board proved very interesting. The most important question discussed was the question of a number of bye-laws giving the Municipality powers to control more effectively dangerous and offensive trades and to license stables. These bye-laws have been sent by the Municipal Board to the Commissioner of the Division for sanction.

The framed bye-laws deal with several dangerous and offensive trades and should they be considered they should prove quite a boon to the citizens. The other important question decided by the Board was to obtain public opinion whether the Municipality should allow opening of shops **in the town-planning areas.**

BOMBAY TEXTILE

Strike Plans

Detailed Plans Drawn Up: All Sections United On Just Demands

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The stage is now set for the general strike of textile workers in Bombay which is scheduled to begin on Monday.

The Executive Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union met on Thursday night and formally ratified the decision of the Council of Action of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, calling upon the Union to declare a strike from Monday, March 4.

The Executive Committee also appointed a small Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar and B. T. Ranadive, to be in charge of the conduct of the strike.

The Committee drew up detailed instructions to the workers regarding what they should do.

ALL UNITED IN JUST CAUSE

The unbending attitude of the millowners has resulted in the crystallising of moderate opinion in support of the strike. The Kamgar Seva Sangh has issued a statement suggesting independent arbitration as a way out of the impasse. The Sangh characterises the offer of the millowners as inadequate and extends its moral support to the workers, if they are forced to chose the path of direct action. The Sangh, however, appeals to the workers to remain always peaceful and non-violent.

Opinion in Independent Labour Party circles also appears to be veering round to the support of the strike. No formal decision has been taken in this behalf, but it is understood that informal discussions took place among members of the executive of the party. The concensus of opinion, it is stated, is in favour of supporting the cause of the workers.

Rumours linking up Mr. N. M. Joshi with a move for compromise appear to have been in the nature of a wish. At the conclusion of a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress which was held to discuss routine matters on Thursday, the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union had informal conversations with Mr. Joshi. They apprised him of the preparations for the impending strike. It is understood that so far, neither the Government nor any other party has sounded Mr. Joshi. But it is possible that some move may be made in the next day or two.

Meanwhile the Girni Kamgar Union has filed an application with the Government Labour Officer in regard to the notices put up by the millowners in individual mills announcing a cash allowance of two annas per worker per day. The application has been made with a view to raising afresh the question of the dearness allowance.

Labour leaders are also carrying on a vigorous propaganda for the strike. Parties of workers are moving around city streets shouting slogans and exhorting the workers to display complete unity and solidarity.

"Pen-Friend"

This journal, which is the organ of the Nations' League of Pen-friends and young Folks' Brotherhood, has brought out a special New Year Number. It contains a number of readable articles and also a list of the members of the N. L. P. & Y. F. B. This magazine will go a long way in furthering the aims and ideals of the League and Brotherhood.

C. S. R. Mudaliar Visits Bombay Yarn Exchange

BOMBAY, Feb. 29.

The Secretary, Bombay Yarn Exchange, writes:—

Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry was invited to visit the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., Seth Haridas Madhavdas, the Chairman and other Directors of the Exchange received him at the office of the Exchange at Tambakanta this afternoon.

Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar was pleased to see that an institution as the Exchange had been started in Bombay for the Yarn Trade, which institution has been the first of its kind in India.

After having a general talk about business, Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar offered to become an Ordinary Member of the Exchange in the name of his firm and also transacted some business on the Exchange.

Seth Sankalchand C Shah, one of the Directors of the Exchange took Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar round the Yarn Market where he was introduced to several yarn merchants.

BAIL REFUSED TO SHUKLA

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Feb. 29.

Arguments were heard to-day by Capt. Pearson, Additional District Magistrate, regarding the bail application of Mr. Vajoobhai Shukla. Bail was refused mainly on the ground that similar speeches may be delivered in the future. The Magistrate then orally informed Mr. Shukla's Pleader, Mr Chimanlal Shah, that if Mr Shukla agrees not to take part in any propaganda till the case was decided and give a surety for that, he would reconsider the order. The Pleader, it is learnt, said that he would see Mr. Vajoobhai to-morrow in jail and ascertain his views.

The trial is fixed for 9th March.

THREE KINDS OF ENGLISH PLAYS

Aubrey Menon's Lecture At Town Hall

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia presided over a lecture on "Contemporary English Drama" by Mr. Aubrey Menon at the Town Hall this evening. The lecture was held under the auspices of the P. E. N.

Mr. Wadia in introducing the speaker said that he was a well-known playwright, and dramatic critic who had made a name for himself in Europe and America. He was responsible for the dramatisation of he famous book "Shape Of Things To Come," by Mr. H. G. Wells.

Mr. Menon spoke on the present condition of the English stage. The plays could be broadly divided into the "Flagellatory Plays" the "Self-congratulatory" plays and the plays which depended upon music semi-nudity, etc., for their effect.

The first type "had no political" value and its high-priest was G. B. S. People went to see these plays for they attacked them and their pet institutions, the 2nd type was patronised by the virtuous middle-classes, as this type always portrayed the aristocracy in the role of adulterers, robbers and vagabonds.

Coming to the latest form of stage-craft, called the "experimental theatre" the speaker said that it was an attempt to break-away from the accepted rituals of dramatic representation; it abolished scenes and all theatrical paraphernalia; its characters were often enough beyond time and space; sometimes they were enacted in total darkness and the only dialogue in an hours' acting might be a single animal sound. A classic example of such portrayal, said the speaker, was Macbeth's struggle of "To Kill or Not To Kill," which was portrayed by his hurtling down a staircase.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegrams to and from Burma are no longer subject to delay since lines have been restored.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1940.

THE WAR BUDGET

Those who fondly expected that, apart from the Excess Profits Tax to be paid only from war profits the war would bring no further tax burdens to India for the present did not reckon with the capacity of the Government of India to make raids on the resources of a country to whose representatives they are in no way responsible. Government were not satisfied with the Profits Tax. They increased the railway freights and fares. Still they were not satisfied They have now inflicted more and heavier tax burdens on the people. Those who are capable of taxing the poor man's salt in peace time are hardly likely to stay their hands when a war is on. It is nothing to them that India was involved in it, without the people's consent. They know they have the power to tax the country and they use it. When in the course of the debate on the Railway Budget, Sir Andrew Clow remarked that if the Railways had not come forward with the offer of a full contribution next year the Finance Member would have had to find money by other means of his own, many asked if this meant that there would be no further taxes. The Finance Member only smiled and Sir H. P Mody said: "Thank you." Those who were deceived by the smile will now be undeceived. Nay, there is ground for fear that more burdens are yet to come. There are apparently no limits to the tax-grabbing capacity of a constitutionally irresponsible Government.

Burden On The Poor

Apart from fresh taxation the new Budget provides for a revenue of Rs. 85.43 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 92.59 lakhs, thus showing a deficit of Rs. 716 lakhs. This deficit the Finance Members expects to cover by the following means. He relies first on the 1939-40 surplus of Rs. 91 lakhs. From the Excess Profits Tax he expects a net yield of Rs. 300 lakhs. To fill the remaining gap of Rs. 325 lakhs he has increased the sugar excise duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per hundredweight and the petrol tax from ten annas to twelve annas per gallon, expecting from the two taxes respectively Rs. 190 lakhs and Rs. 140 lakhs. As regards the effect of these two taxes he complacently remarks that they will "bear least oppressively on the poorest classes of consumers." But at the same time he warns the public that "he could not guarantee that further demands from the direct taxpayer might not be made in the future." The excise on sugar is an unmerited blow to an important Indian industry still in its infancy stage, and it will not fail to hit the cane-grower also. The increase in the petrol tax also will adversely affect bus transport to from and villages and thereby the village producer. But evidently these considerations do not weigh much with those who are determined to find the money in India for Britain's war. These additional burdens would prove to be unnecessary, for the Finance Member has grossly under-estimated the yield from the Excess Profits Tax and other sources of revenue. He has also failed to economise in expenditure.

The Only Remedy

As the sole cause of the new tax burdens is military expenditure, increased on account of the war, it is necessary to note some particulars of this ancient and heavy drain on India's resources. An "agreement"—to which Indians were never a party—has been made between the Government of Britain and their subordinate branch, the Government of India, apportioning war expenditure between the two so that India is to bear: (1) a fixed annual sum representing the normal net effective costs of the Army in India under peace conditions, *plus* (2) an addition to allow for rises in prices, *plus* (3) the cost of such war measures as can be regarded as purely Indian liabilities by reason of their having been undertaken by India in her own interests, and (4) A lump sum payment of one crore of rupees towards the extra cost of maintaining India's External Defence Troops overseas. Now, the normal military expenditure is fixed at Rs. 36.77 lakhs, an unconscionably heavy amount for a country like India. The so-called "purely Indian liabilities" are in connection with preparations in India largely for the benefit of Britain and have been responsible for an addition of Rs. 386 lakhs to the above figure in the year 1939-40 and in the next year the amount will be Rs. 6.59 crores. With other charges meant far more to benefit Britain than India the total military Budget for 1939-40 came to Rs. 49.29 lakhs. And in the new Budget the figure has further increased to Rs. 53.52. So long as India is Britain's Dependency she will be made to pay whether or not she can stand the drain. There can be no salvation for her, until and unless she stops this drain on her vital resources and ends her political bondage.

A Post-Mortem Policy

The summary of Mr. Cordell Hull's statement wired by the obliging Reuter in which the point is made that Mr. Welles' pilgrimage to Rome and Berlin is not concerned with the existing war situation but with the one that is expected to develop with the predominance of the 'forces of autarchy, regimentation and totalitarianism' and likelihood of their gaining control at the end of the war.

He anticipates the need of 'taking time by the forelock' by launching a movement of the 'forces of peace and stability'—especially economic forces—in the organisation 'preparatory to a transition and reconstruction period after the war'. Mr. Cordell Hull does not tell us when the end of war is coming. Mr. Sumner Welles himself, in the course of a recent interview in Rome, referred to his mission as "sounding the depths of European political waters and testing the currents—nautical imagery that must make Mr. Winston Churchill look to his laurels. Reuter's Rome message states also that Mr. Welles brought a personal letter from President Roosevelt 'that was in the nature of an introduction for Mr. Welles'.

We had described the mission as the surgical 'diagnostic exploration' without having had any idea of the prognosis that would appear now to be a foregone conclusion. It is possible that divergent clinical views may exist about the patient's condition, but it seems inexplicable that the proverbial American buoyancy and optimism, for which justification is forthcoming in the American President's recent utterances including his message to the Pope of Rome, should abruptly give place to an almost Nietzschean pessimism that Mr. Cordell Hull diffuses over the world's wires with such an admirable and fitting solemnity. Europe is undoubtedly suffering from a cancer of the stomach as the American diagnosticians have accurately discovered. But what must baffle the world of political medicine is what 'post-mortem' consolations can bring to the poor patient except perhaps to assure him a happiness and peace that a cruel destiny chose to deny him in the mundane one.

Problem Of National State

By AMAR NATH VIDYALANKAR,
II

Our nationalism envisages a process of assimilation of all the various communities, races, groups and interests into one single whole, called the Indian nation. But such a process of assimilation cannot naturally appeal to a people steeped in the tradition of personal nationality.

There need not be anything wrong or wicked in the ideal of assimilation and unification and truly speaking if humanity is to survive, sooner or later we will have to overcome and get rid of all those barriers that are now dividing humanity into so many warring and contending groups, races, religions and nations. But that stage will come through a slow process, after the whole outlook of man is changed as a result of acquisition of more knowledge, and clear and broader vision; when he will learn to view things in their proper perspective and will also learn to ascribe proper values to things around him But no ideal, apparently however good, can be and should be, forced upon a people. Forcible conversion is as much a crime to-day, as it was in the past. Once our mental outlook is correct, the suitable machinery will soon be found.

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What would then become of the 'Indian nation' and "Indian nationalism?" Shall there be no "national state" in India? And where would be our democracy?

First of all, they are propounding an entirely wrong notion of democracy, who say, as "The Tribune" has said, that "If India is not a nation, but a congeries of nations, it is clearly absurd to demand national freedom and independence for her, which necessarily presupposes the existence of a strong and united nation in the country." The ideology of a mono-national State derived from the philosophies of West-European writers is at the root of this wrong assumption Democracy can very well live and thrive in a multi-national or un-national State as it can do so in a mono-national State Soviet Russia has in fact solved her national problems by disjoining the idea of nation and State. It has abandoned the false identification of State and nation. It has become a sort of federation of nationalities. Full autonomy, even to the extent of the right of secession has been granted to all its component national republics. The Russian leaders by their policy of granting nationalities all their demands have made the racial antagonisms forgotten. In the words of Stalin they now have in Russia "fully formed multi-national socialist State which has stood all tests and the stability of which might be envied by any national States in any part of the world." Switzerland is another multi-national State The Italian and French Swiss are numerically less than the Germans, but they stand on a footing of absolute equality with the German Swiss. Once we have recognised in India the existence of various separate nations, on the basis of their personal nationality we will have to accord them absolutely equal share in the administration of the country Absolute equality, of course, means equality of social and political status We shall have to "persuade ourselves to admit," to refute the arguments advanced by the "Tribune" again "that the eighty millions of Mussalmans can while retaining their separate political existence, expect to be treated as an equal of 'our three as many Hindus." Equality of all nationalities means that.

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We shall, therefore, have to take stock of the whole problem 'de novo. We should immediately cease to think in the terms of a "national State", an ideology which is the source of our many difficulties. India can be only a multi-national State, where all the various nationalities, while retaining their full-fledged independent existence, will unite on absolutely equal terms for political ends, in a large "federation of nationalities." On the other hand, by denying the minorities their individuality, and their enthusiasm for their own race and culture, we will excite their antagonism against the very unity of the country which is so dear to us It is impossible to exterminate them. They are too numerous for that kind of treatment. The only course open is to befriend them by treating them as absolute equals.

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As I have stated above, once we have recognised the existence of various nationalities as separate and independent units, and admitted the principle of absolute equality of them all, we shall have to grant equal representation to all those units in the country's administration, irrespective of their numerical strength, just as all the forty-eight unit States of the U. S. A. are equally represented in its Senate I would suggest that in India's future constitution, all the central and provincial legislatures should be bi-cameral. The Upper House, which will be called the 'Chamber of Nationalities", will be constituted by the representatives of various nationalities, elected through the system of separate electorates all the nationalities electing equal number of representatives irrespective of their population strength The members of the lower Chamber would be elected by the general and joint electorate on the adult franchise basis The powers and the status of both these Houses will be equal Both Chambers will have equal rights and legislative initiative will also belong to both in equal degree All laws will require the assent of both the Houses. This would give ample control and safeguards to the minorities

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But only this much will not be enough Democracy after all means majority rule, and there will always remain the dangers of the majority abusing its power of numbers. The modern State is becoming every day so much interfering and over-exacting that minorities always look at it with mistrust and suspicion. Moreover, the greater is the power at the disposal of the State, the stronger becomes the desire to appropriate and control that power. Human lust for power and wealth is the chief source of most of the antagonisms and wars. Therefore, the powers and functions of the State during the normal times should be confined to strict limits. Local autonomy should be encouraged. A full educational and cultural autonomy should be given to the nationalities. After giving to the Central Government such powers, as are absolutely necessary for keeping law and order, and administering matters of common concern, and making adequate arrangements for the country's defence, all the residuary powers should be given to the autonomous provinces, which should in their turn transfer as much of their power as possible to the districts, subject to proper supervision and control. Such a step, instead of "weakening the centre," and "retarding unification of India", as the President of the National Liberal Federation fears, will be a source of India's strength. By dividing and distributing the powers and functions of the State to the minutest possible degree, we will be able to satisfy the power instinct of the largest possible number. The greatest possible number of individuals of all communities and nationalities will get chances of employing their creative faculties and energies in their own sphere, and a great potential force which remains dormant at present, would be properly utilised for the benefit of the country as a whole. And this is the true essence of democracy

The collection of public funds will naturally remain the State's function, but the disbursement of funds, will largely go, subject, of course, to strict audit and control, in the hands of the district assemblies, and the national assemblies of different nationalities, which will get general grants in proportion to their numbers and special grants for their special requirements.

In this manner, most of the causes of present bickerings and mutual strife having greatly been removed, the cementing forces of time will have fuller scope to work their own way, and a time will come when a feeling of amity, goodwill, and unity will dawn and slowly but inperceptibly India will evolve itself into one nation, in the broader sense of the term.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Palestine Question Again—Affairs In Ankara—Anti-Semitism In Rome—Reaction On Vatican Policy.

Palestine Question Again

The attitude of the British Government towards Palestine has evidently undergone a slight change. In the Commons, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, announced that the High Commissioner for Palestine had been authorized to issue regulations to control and restrict the transfer of land from Arabs to non-Arabs in certain areas. From what he said it was clear that this measure is in no way dictated by solicitude for the rights of the Arabs. According to Mr. MacDonald, "these restrictions would not prevent further development of a Jewish national home, and land purchases could be continued on a considerable scale in many areas including the greater part of the maritime plain of Eastern Galilee and Haifa and Pantura." The regulations are not fixed for all time and the High Commissioner has power to review and modify them. In other words the regulations provide no more than nominal relief to the Arabs whose lands will not be sold to non-Palestinians *in certain areas for some time.* And yet even this little concession, obviously motivated by war considerations, has provoked members of the Parliament including Liberals and Labourites to table a motion of censure. In view of their opposition one may take it that the Government will be persuaded to withdraw these regulations or at least to render them practically ineffective. The Arabs of Palestine, even like the Indians, can expect neither sympathy nor justice from British politicians.

Affairs In Ankara

Taking into consideration the diplomatic and military background of the recent reports of Istanbul's recall of Turkish ships berthed in foreign—including Soviet—ports which Istanbul has now denied and about which Mr. Butler in the Commons failed to offer official or authoritative confirmation, we have no reasons to doubt the inspiration and motives of these alarmist reports. A "state of emergency" which, whether declared or not, always exists in areas where developments are expected as likely, if not certain, is different from a state that verges on declaration of belligerency or launching of hostilities. Turkey would not make the mistake of taking any initiative for which she may not be prepared and Ankara has clearly defined its policy. Turkey is strengthening her defences while her 'diplomatic activity pursues the line of policy that has been affirmed since the Turkish Foreign Minister resisted, politely but firmly, the Soviet pressure and returned home by disappointing Comrade Molotov. The historical background, as we have stressed from time to time, dominates the Turkish policy which admittedly has undergone considerable changes with the change in the alignment of forces in the Balkans and the general European scene. This readjustment does not, however, change the policy that the Ataturk has laid down in its main principles It is this policy that induced Turkey to come within the Anglo-French orbit and guarantee and can be summed up as that of the maximum national security in relation to the forces with which the country is called upon to deal. Turkey would not go to war unless she is forced to do it under the pressure of this policy and, in the meantime, the Turkish diplomacy appears concerned with a bold initiative in guarding and strengthening the advanced diplomatic positions in the sphere of influence where she can make herself felt.

Anti-Semitism In Rome

The exclusion of Italian Jews from most of the professions like law, journalism, engineering, etc., reported by Reuter is the inevitable outcome of the racialist orientation of Italian Fascism that is inherent as one of the bases of Berlin-Rome axis. Anti-semitism, however, is alien to the spirit of the cultural tradition of the Italian people who, even if they embraced the tenets of fascism, have not wholly discarded their great tradition of 'Risorgimento'. It is not only a foreign and imported influence that the Latin temperament and tradition cannot possibly assimilate, but the modern Italian history presents itself as the very antithesis of it.

Reaction On Vatican Policy

When the 'racial' laws were first published, the late Pope Pius XI courageously opposed and condemned them and the relations between the Vatican and the Fascist Government remained strained. Amongst the men who carried on the Italian freedom movement and contributed to the national greatness in the domain of thought and intellectual-cultural activity can be counted persons of the Jewish race and, apart from racial admixture that has naturally proceeded unchecked, it is impossible to introduce these racial laws or achieve racial 'purity' without uprooting much that is valuable and important in Italian life and culture. The Italian people, as distinct from the 'fascisti', are wholly opposed to it. Now that Il Duce appears to be determined to introduce his racial legislation, it would be interesting to watch its reaction on the Vatican policy at a time when President Roosevelt has sent Mr. Myron Taylor to Rome. The American President is not known to be a Jew-baiting amateur and the Nazis have never ceased to refer to the American regime, in their gutter jargon, as the 'Judische Verbrecher'.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The need for the leftist organisations in the country to take a clear and bold stand against all the odds facing them was emphasised by Mr Subhas Chandra Bose speaking at a reception given to him by the students of Vidyasagar College at Albert Hall this evening

Mr Bose spoke on the international situation with particular reference to India He dwelt on the growth of Italy, Germany and Russia in modern times and said that in each of those countries it was the minority party that succeeded in coming to the forefront because it worked with a definite aim for the common good of the people. Press Report

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There are no Prize Howlers today. Yesterday being 29th February, The Junior Colleague was in hiding all day. Safety First!

* * * *

"Let us take the Provincial Governments", suggests Doctor Ambedkar.

On lease or hire? The concerns are going cheap, anyway.

* * * *

Many suggestions were made by Doctor Ambedkar in the course of a press interview.

"The Opposition Leader must be paid the same salary as the Prime Minister," says he.

Then what is there left to induce him to turn his minority into a majority?

* * * *

This suggestion—quite irrelevantly, of course—reminds us of the classic story of the stage actor who went up to the production manager and demanded real wine for the drinking scene.

"Sure. Sure," the manager replied. "And real poison in the suicide scene."

* * *

But, then, we must not run down Doctor Ambedkar's highly diverting suggestions. For, he goes on to suggest that editors of newspapers should have the powers and status of High Court judges.

We are sure the editors would not mind that so long as Their Lordships, in their turn, don't claim editorial privileges

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Sind Cabinet To Be Enlarged? asks a headline

We are afraid the process would only magnify the weak spots!

* * *

It is heartening to note that etiquette is being observed even during the war. After the flight of the Nazi 'planes over Paris, Allied bombers returned the call by flying over Berlin to leave their cards—we mean, leaflets!

* * * *

Another naval battle is imminent near River Plate.

Among interested spectators is the ghost of "Graf Spee."

* * * *

"German military organization is the best that ever existed. It is determined and able, at the Fuehrer's command, to bring the war to a victorious end. Every German is determined to stake everything to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion."

—Dr. Goebbels.

And Truth, as always in a war, is the first sacrifice made by the Propaganda Minister.

* * * *

According to a Calcutta report more false rupees have turned up in Bombay than in any other province.

We can quite believe it. Most of them seem to find their way to our pockets.

* * * *

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, stated that conversation was under way between American diplomats and foreign Governments all over the world in the interest of preventing forces of "autarchy, regimentation and totalitarianism" from gaining control after the end of the war.

Yes. How dare "autarchy, regimentation and totalitarianism" trespass on the sole monopoly of American capitalism?

* * * *

A hawker in a London market, trying to sell A. R. P. black-out paper, said: 'Do you know, ladies, I blacked out a house with some of this material a month ago and the landlord has never been round since. He can't find the house.'

ANTI-COMPROMISE CONFERENCE

Jaiprakash's Opposition

PATNA, Feb. 29.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following statement:—

"The Congress Socialist Party is against a compromise and so is the Congress. The Ramgarh Session of the Congress will in itself be the biggest anti-compromise conference in the country A recent statement of the Congress President also made this clear.

"This does not mean that strong influences for compromise are not at work. We must oppose these. But in opposing them, we must not oppose the Congress itself. Mass demonstrations against forces of compromise are necessary. But the demonstrations should not be against the Congress, nor aspire to become its rival. They must contribute in a positive manner towards national solidarity.

"I am afraid that the proposal of an anti-compromise conference does not fulfil these requirements. Its basic assumption is that the Congress Working Committee is going to enter into alliance with Imperialism, and it has relinquished the task of winning independence. Any action based on this assumption would logically and necessarily disrupt the Congress and destroy national solidarity. The entire background of the conference is disruptive.

DISRUPTIVE ELEMENTS.

"Among the elements that make up this background are the piqued revolt of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose against the Working Committee, the breach in the national front in Bengal and the threat to carry this breach forward beyond the frontiers of Bengal, the talk of a parallel Congress, the talk of a neo-Swarajist Party, the encouragement given to communal organisations such as the Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, etc

"Added to all this is the recent statement of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose that the Anti-Compromise Conference, if successful, would eclipse the Congress I cannot conceive how any Congressman can desire to eclipse the very organisation to which he belongs These considerations make it impossible for us to associate ourselves with the proposed conference."—United Press.

SIGNS OF BIG ENGAGEMENT?

Br. Warships In South Atlantic

Squadron Assembled Near Mouth Of River Plate

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.

Rumours of a pending naval engagement near the South American coast were revived when it became known that the British South Atlantic Squadron had been assembled in the vicinity of the mouth of the River Plate—the scene of the 'Graf Spee' action—says the Monte Video correspondent of the "New York Times."

The correspondent adds, the rumours have been intensified by the movements of the British cruisers 'Dorsetshire" and "Hawkins."

The "Dorsetshire" requested permission to enter Monte Video for 24 hours on Tuesday. Food and oil were ordered and an entertainment planned for the crew but the cruiser has not appeared yet.

Instead, continues the "New York Times," "Hawkins" arrived at the outer roads at Monte Video yesterday. She hurriedly loaded oil and food and put to sea again without anyone coming ashore.

British Legation officials went in a launch to the cruiser supposedly with orders.

A United States steamer arriving yesterday reported passing five British warships during the night 50 miles off Monte Video.

According to the "New York Times" the Uruguayan Government has begun investigation in an effort to locate clandestine ultra shortwave radio stations which are believed to be reporting the movements of the British cruisers to a German ship at sea.

It is believed that messages are probably relayed through German-owned private stations at Rio Grande Do Sul, Brazil. Ships at sea are reported to have picked up suspicious messages.—Reuter.

ONLY DUTCH FIRING EXERCISES

THE HAGUE, Feb. 29.

Heavy gunfire was heard off the Dutch coast about midnight.

It is believed that a Naval action was in progress. Firing lasted about an hour.

Flashes of exploding shells were seen from the shore.

The gunfire heard off the coast originated from Dutch firing exercises according to authoritative sources.—Reuter.

RESCUED WHEN ON VERGE OF DEATH

Lifeless Boat Comes To Life As British Steamer Whistles

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Homeward bound from the Far East, the British steamer "Glenorchy" passed through a large patch of oil floating on the water and half an hour later, her Captain William Christie sighted an open boat about eight miles from the Spanish coast showing no sign of life. The "Glenorchy" circled round and sounded the whistle whereupon, Christie said: "the boat came to life with heads and waving arms." It contained the Captain Chief Engineer, and eleven men of the Dutch motor-tanker "Denhaag" who were exhausted and starving after drifting for four days and had lain down to die. Nothing is known of the fate of 26 other members of the crew of the "Denhaag" who took to two other boats.—Reuter.

U. S. TO BUILD FOUR 45,000-TON BATTLESHIPS

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.

The United States is proceeding with preparations to build four 45,000-ton battleships. Mr. Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, announcing the decision at a press conference, said it was taken despite suggestions for larger vessels.

Mr. Edison added the new battleships "should be ample at any rate for the time being to keep up with anything now building abroad."

Referring to the present shipbuilding programme, Mr. Edison said the first of six new 35,000-ton battleships would be launched in spring.—Reuter.

BR. MOTORLINER RUNS AGROUND

LONDON Feb. 28.

93 passengers, mostly women and children aboard the Belfast motorliner "Ulster Queen" (3,791 tons) had an unpleasant experience when the vessel ran aground on the coast of Isle of Man early yesterday morning.

Owing to shallow water and swell it was impossible for the relief steamer, which answered her wireless call for assistance, to come closer than within two miles of the shore.

The passengers, many of whom were asleep, were called and transferred in darkness to the relief vessel. A number of passengers including mothers and babies, were very ill during the transfer operation.

Efforts are being made to refloat the Liner which is aground on a sandy beach.—Reuter.

50 U-BOATS LOST SO FAR

PARIS, Feb. 28.

According to a "Petit Parisien" correspondent on the German Frontier Hitler was told by the German Admiralty that Germany has lost 50 U-Boats of which three were used as supply ships. Eleven submarines and two used as supply ships have returned to their bases seriously damaged.—Reuter.

U-Boat Commander's Sinking Claims

BERLIN, Feb. 29.

The U-Boat Commander Werner Hartmann has returned from a long distance cruise in which he claims to have sunk 45,000 tons of shipping. He further claims that in two raids he sank 80,000 tons of shipping.—Reuter.

DUTCH BAN ON FLOW OF "LOVE GIFTS" TO NAZIS

THE HAGUE, February 29.

Measures to check the flow of "love gifts" leaving Holland for Germany have been adopted by the Dutch Government. From tomorrow packages of foodstuffs intended for abroad may not weigh more than three kilograms and may not contain more than one kilo of butter or cheese and quantities of other commodities, including soap, not exceeding one kilo altogether.

Only packages addressed from one private individual to another may be accepted by the postal officials thus "love gifts" sent by shops or firms will be refused.—Reuter.

INTERNED BR. AIRMEN BACK ON DUTY

LONDON, February 29.

It is understood that several British airmen whose 'planes were forced to land in Belgium and who had been interned by the Belgian authorities have succeeded in escaping and reaching England and are now back at their duties with the R.A.F.

The number is variously given as three, four and five, and it is believed that they escaped from a fort near Antwerp and crossed the French frontier. None of them had given his parole to the Belgian authorities. Details of the escape are not obtainable in official quarters in London but it is understood that the men reached England some weeks ago.—Reuter.

Norway To Protest Germany Against Sinking Ships

OSLO, Feb. 29.

M. Koht announced that Norway would make new representations to Berlin shortly against the sinking of Norwegian steamers. The northern countries would support the protests and he hoped that other neutrals would do the same.

M. Koht said that the German semi-official warnings against sailing in British waters had nothing to do with international law.

It was vital for Norway to maintain her trade with Britain with whom Norway had had a large volume of trade from ancient times.

M. Koht said that Norway during the war had lost fifty ships totalling 1,10,000 tons and 350 men. They had proof that nine of the ships were sunk by German forces while the majority of the remainder were sunk by mines. "We do not like the contraband control and we declared that the control of vessels en route from one neutral port to another is contrary to international law but this does not authorise the Germans to sink our vessels when they are forced to call at control ports.—Reuter.

NAVAL

ROD TO BEAT BR. OWNERS

Shipping Chamber Protest Against Govt.'s Favouring Foreign Interests

LONDON, February 29

The Chamber of Shipping held the annual meeting in their own home for the first time in the history of over 60 years to-day in their new building in Saint Mary Avenue. The President, Mr. Leslie Mann, paid a tribute to the retiring President, Mr. Robertson Gibb, for the masterly manner in which he led the industry during the strenuous first months of the war.

Sir Leighton Seagar declared that since the war began losses suffered by shipping personnel were a higher percentage than those of Army, Navy and Air Force.

Lord Essendon proposed a resolution pledging the industry's co-operation in the prosecution of the war and urging Government to take ships to enable shipowners to maintain and expand the industry.

Lord Essendon said that they must have the power to replenish their fleets with new ships. He pointed out that the controlled rate for British ships from the River Plate was 43 shillings per ton, while the rate paid to neutrals by British Government for the same service was a 130 shillings. He said that this figure indicated the profits which foreign shipowners were obtaining and the rod which was being created with which to beat British owners in the future. He urged that they should be allowed to make earnings sufficient to provide fully for replacement.

The resolution was carried.—Reuter.

JAPAN RESENTS FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENTS

SHANGHAI, Feb 28

Japan has drawn the attention of the French authorities to statements "inimical to good Franco-Japanese relations" reported to have been made by the French Ambassador in China M. Cosme, in recent speeches in Chungking.

A Japanese embassy spokesman stated M. Cosme is alleged to have spoken in praise of the "spirit of resistance of the Chinese" and said China and France were now both resisting aggression.

The Japanese Consul-General has handed to the French Consul-General a note asking him to investigate the matter.—Reuter.

Palestine Jews Protest Against New Land Regulations

JERUSALEM, Feb. 28

The Jewish Agency for Palestine has issued a statement protesting against the new land regulations and urging that the whole issue should be submitted to The Hague Court.

A manifesto issued by the Jewish National Council describes the regulations as a breach of the mandate. Today has been proclaimed as a day of prayer and intercession.—Reuter.

More Spy Arrests In Holland

THE HAGUE, February 29.

Three more arrests have been made in connection with spy organisation unmasked last week. Two were living in the port area and one in a country district.—Reuter

New French Decrees

Rationing Of Food And Various Other Restrictions To Be Enforced

PARIS, Feb. 29.

It is officially announced that decisions which will have far reaching effect on the economic life in France were agreed on to-day by the Cabinet.

The decisions have been embodied in decrees which, it is expected, will be published later to-day.

Among the subjects dealt with are rationing of food and restriction of consumption of petrol and alcohol.

Other subjects include control of prices, stimulation of agricultural production and export trade, regulation of female labour and checking waste.—Reuter.

ARROW SHOT IN NO. 10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON, Feb. 29.

An arrow was shot from a bow through a window of No. 10 Downing Street to-day. A piece of paper, which it is believed, bore a message was attached to the missile.

A man was arrested in connection with the affair.

The man, who shot the arrow named Joseph Green was bound over at the Bow Street Police Station. It was stated that the message contained a reference to the social credit policy.—Reuter.

GERMANS HANDED OVER TO JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 29.

The nine Germans taken off the "Asama Maru" were handed over to Japan from a British auxiliary cruiser off Yokohama this morning. It is understood the Germans will be handed to the German Consul-General later to-day.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF COMMODITIES IN MOSCOW

BUCHAREST, Feb. 29.

The Finnish war is already having a serious effect on life in Russia, according to reliable information reaching here.

It is stated that food prices have soared in Moscow and the queues outside shops are reported to be the largest seen for many years.

It appears that while bread is not lacking, there is shortage of most of the other food-stuffs, while 'Vodka' which working men regard as necessary is almost unobtainable

A cordon has been drawn round Moscow at a radius of 60 miles and only a party of officials or travellers on urgent business are allowed to pass.

It is added that nobody may leave Moscow carrying any large quantity of provisions and intending travellers are carefully searched at the station or on the train.

An active campaign is being waged against hoarding of food, oil and other commodities.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN FRONTIER RUSSIAN TOWNS

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The Finnish wireless reports that owing to disorders martial law has been introduced at Murmansk and other Russian towns near the Frontier.

A bulletin adds that special detachments of the Ogpu consisting chiefly of Crack Police officers from Stalin's native land—Georgia—have been rushed to Murmansk.—Reuter.

FRENCH COMMUNIST BANNED FROM SENATE

PARIS, Feb. 29.

The veteran Communist orator, Marsel Cachin was expelled from the Senate by a unanimous vote in conformity with the law banning communists.—Reuter.

HOLLAND FRONTIERS TO BE CLOSED TO GERMANY

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Germany's frontiers with Holland will be partly closed from to-morrow. These frontiers will not be closed completely but the movements of traffic and persons will be greatly restricted.

Meanwhile, Dutchmen who live in Germany and who are now visiting Holland have been informed that the German authorities will cancel their passes unless they returned to-morrow.—Reuter.

IS IT PEACE OR WAR?

CHOICE BEFORE BRITAIN

Fresh I. R. A. Outrages

Tear Gas Bombs Thrown In Londonderry Cinema Houses

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Tear gas bombs thrown in two Londonderry cinemas last night brought members of the audiences rushing, choking and half blinded into the street.

The bomb throwing followed an I.R.A. warning to the cinemas not to show any more British news reels.

Three Londonderry cinemas were attacked last week by bomb throwers who flung home-made genligniteat the entrances.

A small dump of tear gas bombs was found recently near Londonderry.—Reuter.

SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIAL IN GERMANY

Many Firms Suspend Work

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 29.

The German Government alarmed at the difficulties in which many German firms are finding themselves as a result of the war, has tightened up its control over trade and industry.

The new decree issued by Field Marshal Goering's council for the defence of the realm, confers power to divert war profits to support firms supplying non-essential goods services. Many of these firms already had to suspend operations because all the available labour and raw materials were claimed by industries carrying out war orders.

Government feels this movement must be arrested if Germany's entire economic structure is not to be imperilled and that those who benefit from war should pay to keep hard-hit concerns going for the duration of the hostilities.—Reuter.

COST OF CIVIL DEFENCE

Anderson Says It Will Reach Over £100 Millions

LONDON, Feb. 29.

"The cost of Civil Defence is well over hundred millions sterling," declared Sir John Anderson in a special interview with Reuters' correspondent. The Civil Defence forces number a million and a quarter men and women of all ages and classes

Only one in six receives any reward for their services.—Reuter.

DELHI REACTION TO BUDGET

(Continued from page 1.)

Defence expenditure has increased or may increase in directions, which have not been disclosed and for that reason the Finance Member has thought it trudent to make a particularly conservative estimate of the coming year's revenues.

Compared with the current year's revised figures, the estimates for 1940-41 are considerably less under practically all heads except the Income-tax—by four crores under the Customs and Excise, by eighty lakhs under Salt and so on. The general feeling is that, if the Finance Member had taken a more realistic view of the situation and avoided underestimation there would have been no ground for anticipating such a large deficit as seven crores.

SUGAR AND PETROL

There is also a genuine complaint that the Finance Member has been less than fair in choosing sugar and petrol for additional taxation. The former will not only hit the poor man but also affect adversely this suffering industry, which is hardly in a position to face additional burdens. The latter will hit motor transport rather seriously. In the view of non-official members, Government could easily have found the required four crores by an economy drive in all departments, reduction in high salaries and abolition Lee concessions.

NIEMEYER AWARD SET ASIDE.

Unfairness by amendment of the Niemeyer Award has also been revealed by the figures published, for according to the original award the Provinces would have been entitled to get more than ten crores and not three crores, as now proposed. Attention has been called to the ominous reference at the close of the speech that he cannot guarantee that further demands from the direct taxpayer may not have to be made in future and conditions in which he is liable to be called upon may even arise in the course of the coming year. This is said to foreshadow an emergency budget sometime next year, if the war continues.

NO SETTLEMENT OF DEADLOCK IF DEMAND IS NOT CONCEDED

Congress Cabinet Does Not See Meeting-Ground Between Nationalist India And British Imperialism

PATNA, Feb. 29.

Contrary to expectations the Working Committee was unable to conclude its discussion of the main resolution on the political situation.

The Committee adjourned at half past seven to meet again at half past eight to-morrow morning when it is expected the draft resolution, which is being redrafted to-night in the light of to-day's discussions, will be finally passed.

CHOICE BEFORE BRITAIN

Different drafts were considered at to-day's meeting. The resolution, it is stated, takes the line of argument contained in Mahatma Gandhi's last article in the "Harijan" stating that if Lord Zetland's interview to the "Sunday Times" represented the considered view of His Majesty's Government, there is no meeting-ground between "Nationalist India and British Imperialism."

The operative part of the resolution will endorse what action the Working Committee has hitherto taken and empower it to decide on future course of action in accordance with the needs of the situation.

The discussions during the last two days, it is pointed out, have resulted in the consolidation of the view that the offer made by the British Government is unacceptable to the Congress, as it "denies self-determination" to India. The view is held by the Committee that if the British Government does not advance from the present position to meet the demand of the Congress, there is no prospect of an early settlement of the existing deadlock.

The situation is regarded as grave in informed Congress circles. One prominent leader remarked: "The very fact that very little news is forthcoming shows that the situation is serious."—A.P.

DIVIDED COUNSEL

The differences cropping up during the morning sitting of the Working Committee among two schools of opinion are reported to have grown acute and, after five and a half hours' sitting this afternoon, the Committee could not come to any agreed resolution. The Committee, therefore, adjourned its business until to-morrow morning.

It is now apparent that there are two schools of opinion, one pressing for complete reorientation of Congress programme and urging some positive action in order to improve the morale of the people, while the other points to the growing indiscipline and even violence in the Congress rank.

It is no longer a secret that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was voicing the opinion of the former school, while others do not want to budge an inch from the orthodox standpoint, being convinced of the futility of a mere declaration of a fight without adequate preparation.

Mahatma Gandhi, who had been attending both the morning and evening sitting, looked tired when he emerged from the meeting and dismissed the journalists who thronged around him by telling them that he was in the midst of heavy work and wanted to be spared. Gandhiji then gave 'darshan' to the waiting crowd, and retired to his cottage.

Earlier in the day Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad had a long conference before the afternoon sitting of the Committee. Later on Babu Rajendra Prasad was closeted with Mahatma Gandhi for about an hour.

When the meeting of the Working Committee adjourned almost every member of the Committee looked grave and refused to be drawn into a discussion.—United Press.

BENGAL P. C. C. ASKED TO SHOW CAUSE WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE DISAFFILIATED

PATNA, Feb. 29.

The Congress Working Committee has suspended the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in a resolution passed this afternoon.

The Working Committee has further called upon the Bengal P.C.C. to show cause why it should not be disaffiliated under Art. XIII of the Congress Constitution.

"Pending final orders by the President after receipt of any explanation that the Bengal P.C.C. or its Executive Council offers the B.P.C.C. and its Executive Council are suspended", states the resolution and their power shall be exercised by the Congress Election Committee appointed by the Working Committee by its resolution of December last.—A.P.

DEFIANT STILL!

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

"I believe that Bengal Congressmen and the Province as a whole shall boldly fight for her cherished democratic right undeterred by threats and vendetta of the High Command. The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee shall continue to function as representing the millions of this Province, and fight the battle of freedom in spite of oppression of the powers that be."

So says Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a statement on the decision of the Congress Working Committee suspending the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

After pointing out that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who was deputed by the B. P. C. C., to represent Bengal affairs before the Working Committee, proved to demonstration that the Working Committee had no right to foist the 'Ad Hoc' Committee over the head of the B. P. C. C., Mr. Chowdhury says that nobody had given the Working Committee any power to ride roughshod over the Constitution of the Congress, and the Working Committee was systematically encouraging dissensions and disorders amongst Congress organisations and workers in Bengal, and deliberately encroached upon internal democracy of Bengal.—United Press.

NAGPUR TEXTILE GENERAL STRIKE POSTPONED

NAGPUR, Feb. 29.

The textile workers have decided this evening at a meeting to postpone the general strike in view of the appointment of a Court of Inquiry under the Trade Disputes Act by the Provincial Government. The same decision was taken earlier by the Nagpur Textile Union, while the Provincial Trade Union Congress, which was originally called to consider the steps to be taken to make the strike successful dispersed without considering this item. It has, however, informally decided in favour of calling off the strike.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS FOR RAMGARH

PATNA, Feb. 29.

The Patna-Gaya Road along the river Ganges presented a unique scene when Congress volunteers in their hundreds marched to the station on their way to Ramgarh Congress with tri-colour flags and singing national songs.—United Press.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

The man of the moment is obviously Jeremy Raisman, the Finance Member. One of the spot men of Oxford, he took a first in his final schools, though I forget whether he took Greats or modern Greats. He stood high in the Civil Service, got his early training in the Customs, from where he went to Income Tax and then moved on to the Central Board of Revenue, then became Financial Secretary to Government and ultimately became one of the important spokes in the wheel of the Government of India. He looks as if he was part of what Mr. Lloyd George called the steel frame of the administration.

In the next Honours' List the Indian taxpayer will probably be given a peerage for services rendered to the Empire, though I feel he would have been much happier if he received a Rao Sahibship and paid less.

It is rumoured that the Marx Brothers are buying Tata Defereds to get the atmosphere for their next picture—"A Day at the Share Bazaar."

Oxford has decided to confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature on Rabindranath Tagore. I feel that both the University and the post should feel proud at their association with each other.

One of the high spots of the week will be the Wadia-Gazdar wedding. Both very charming young people, the groom is better known as the local Cartier. If his taste in jewelry is anything like his taste in matrimony, it must be good.

Now that the excise duty on sugar is increased, the masses will have to use saccharin.

Punjab Premier Sees "Red"

Supplementary Demand For Additional Police For War Purposes

LAHORE, Feb. 29.

"Communism and communistic activities are very much alive in the country at large as well as in this province, and if the war assumes serious proportions or there is danger nearer to India, the honourable members know how active these Communists are and what trouble they are out to create. The war danger is very real more than what many people apprehend."

This significant warning was sounded by the Premier, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, justifying the supplementary demand for about Rs. 2,00,000 for additional police for war purposes, while opposing a token-cut moved by Mr. Devraj Sethi (Congress) reducing the amount by Rs. 100 to discuss the advisability of employing extra staff for internal security duties in connection with the war measure.

Sir Sikander added that additional police for war purposes was inevitable. Even if the demand was refused, it would be forced on them. Government were bound to take certain precautions, such as the air raid precaution and arrangements to protect vulnerable points. The Government of India had so far contributed Rs. 1,29,000 and another sum of Rs. 50,000 was expected on the war measures.

Sir Sikandar also administered a warning that in the interest of law and order, it might be necessary to ban all political processions and demonstrations.

The cut-motion was defeated without a division, and the demand was passed.

The rest of the supplementary demands were guillotined at 4-30 p.m.—United Press.

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

(Continued from page 1.)

difficulty of evaluating the scale of profits in war-time, but by the fact that the basis with which they are to be compared must vary with the option of the numerous individual assessees to choose their standard periods. Moreover the portion of excess profits actually brought under assessment in the course of the coming year will in the ordinary way be dependent on the dates on which the normal accounting periods of the business affected terminate and the dates by which the assessments can be completed. Finally, as the machinery for administering the tax has yet to be brought into being, the work of assessment cannot begin till many months of the year have passed. Taking all the relevant factors into account, and applying to this highly indeterminate matter the best judgment which we can, we have decided to place the estimated yield in 1940-41 at a net additional Rs. 300 lakhs, after allowing for the effect on income-tax and super-tax. As I explained in the House a few days ago, the tax in its application to companies falls under the head of Corporation Tax, which is a purely Central source of revenue.

PROVISION FOR PROVINCES

In its application to other assessees it ranks as a tax on income and the yield is included in the pool of income-tax revenue to be shared between the centre and the provinces. One-half of the revenue from the tax on assessees other than companies will thus accrue to the provinces. But since the amount of excess profits paid is deducted from the income assessable to income-tax and super-tax, there will be a reduction in the yield of these latter taxes. It is estimated that the effect of this reduction on the provincial share of income-tax will so nearly counter-balance the accrual of a share of the excess profits tax as to leave a negligible net result, and the provision for distribution to the provinces accordingly remains unchanged.

As I pointed out in my speech on the motion to refer the Excess Profits Tax Bill to a Select Committee, the principle underlying the measure is that in raising the additional revenue necessary to meet the cost of war measures, recourse should first be had to the taxation of those to whom the war has brought additional profits. This is a principle of priority of taxation, which cannot be impugned. But I am still left with a gap of Rs. 3,25 lakhs, for which I must turn to the general tax-payer. If any part of this sum were to be found by an ordinary increase of income-tax, it would be necessary to raise an amount equal to double the Centre's requirements, for half would accrue to the provinces. Since the present emergency is one which arises from the effect of war on the revenue and expenditure of the Centre, this would hardly be appropriate. It is true that the Constitution provides for the levy of a Central surcharge on income-tax, the whole proceeds of which shall accrue to Central revenues; it is, however, clear from the Act that such a surcharge should be resorted to after and not before other practicable means of balancing the budget have been explored. I must, therefore, for the time being abandon my pursuit of the income-tax payer, on whom so much attention was concentrated a year ago, when the upper reaches of the scale of tax were sharply steepened. To those in receipt of fixed incomes, the war has no doubt brought an increase in the cost of living and a surcharge, particularly in the lower ranges of income, would add to their hardships.

I cannot, however, guarantee that further demands from the direct tax-payer may not have to be made in the future, and the conditions in which he is liable to be called upon may even arise in the course of the coming year. For the time-being, however, I propose to leave the rates of income-tax and super-tax unchanged, except for one minor alteration giving relief in respect of super-tax to Co-operative Societies in accordance with an undertaking given by my predecessor in the course of the discussion on the Income-tax Amendment Bill in the Council of State.

Accordingly I now turn my attention to the field of indirect taxation.

INDIRECT TAXATION

Now to the extent that our problem is caused by the inadequacy and precariousness of the customs revenue in time of war, it is the consumers of those classes of imports which cannot now be obtained who will have ceased to make the corresponding contribution to the revenue. To this extent the gap can justifiably be filled by additional indirect taxation, though having regard to the repressive character of such taxation, it is desirable to aim at taxes which bear least oppressively on the poorest classes of consumers. I regard the tax on factory refined sugar as answering most nearly to this requirement, for white sugar is mainly consumed not by the poorest but rather by the middle and upper classes of the population.

I propose therefore to increase the excise duty on sugar, from Rs. two to Rs. three a cwt. under the customs tariff schedule, as it now stands, this change will produce an automatic increase in the import duty by a like amount.

I may also mention that the sugar-producing Indian States are being approached with a view to bringing them into line with British India and securing that the enhanced excise duty is also levied on their output. I estimate the additional revenue from the increase in the sugar excise, together with the corresponding increase in the import duty, at Rs. 1,90 lakhs.

My proposal is to increase the duty on motor spirit from ten annas to twelve annas a gallon. The imposition of this additional burden on all users of motor transport will no doubt evoke protests, but they may regard themselves as fortunate that the war has hitherto involved no more serious handicap on the private consumption of this commodity. Incidentally the effect on the competitive position of road transport is counterbalanced by the increase in railway rates which will now be in force. I estimate the additional revenue from this increase of two annas a gallon at Rs. 1,40 lakhs.

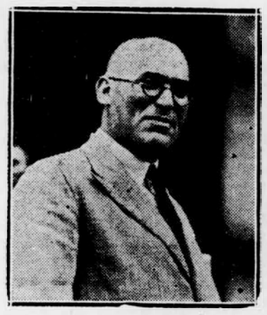
Both these changes are to take effect forthwith and a declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act has been attached to the relevant clauses of the Finance Bill.

With Rs. 91 lakhs from the Revenue Reserve Fund, Rs. 300 lakhs from the excess profits tax and Rs. 3,30 lakhs from the enhanced duties on sugar and petrol, our final figures become:—

REVENUE	Rs. 92,64 lakhs
EXPENDITURE	Rs. 92,59 lakhs
SURPLUS	Rs. 5 lakhs

I have now laid my proposals before the House, but before I sit down I would ask Hon. Members to bear with me a little longer whilst I describe the background against which I consider that these proposals should be judged. The war has been in progress now for barely six months and no man can say what the coming year has in store for us.

I am not one of those who believe that this is going to be a short war, but clearly if it should so turn out many plans and calculations will have to be revised. For the moment we face a situation in which the probabilities are heavily weighted on the side of additional expenditure on the defence of India whilst, at the same time, many sinister contingencies also threaten our revenues. It has no doubt been possible at this particular juncture of time to base a fairly encouraging view of our actual recent experience, but the plain fact which we have to recognise is that all changes in our position are more likely to be for the worse than for the better.



Sir Jeremy Raisman
Finance Member

BEST COURSE.

In these circumstances what is the best course to pursue in the largest interests of the country? There are times when economic prosperity in the country is accompanied by buoyant Government revenues and taxable capacity far exceeds the contemporary requirements of public finance. There are other phases in the trade cycle when economic depression is accompanied by a dislocation of public finance and when the Government can only help itself by aggravating the private difficulties of the taxpayer. The view is rapidly gaining ground that budgetary finance should not be too closely circumscribed within the watertight compartments of single successive years and that in a period of prosperity, instead of allowing the whole of the surplus of the national income "to fructify in the pockets of the people" the Government should draw on it to an extent which will enable it to bear less heavily on the country in a period of depression

TAXABLE CAPACITY DUE TO WAR.

There is obviously great force in this view, but the present situation in India is one which corresponds to neither of the commoner phases which I have just described. It is a situation in which, while the Government is inevitably involved in large and growing expenditure on defence, the community as a whole may be said to be enjoying a period of prosperity. Now whatever the view which one may hold on the subject of budgeting for a year at a time or budgeting for a longer period more nearly corresponding to a trade cycle, there can, I hold, be no question that in the circumstances of India today the additional requirements of Government should clearly be met by drawing on the additional taxable capacity which the war has produced. It would in my opinion be indefensible in circumstances such as these to postpone for the future any part of the burden which can more easily be shouldered to-day. That future, judging by historical precedent will inevitably produce for us problems and difficulties far more harassing than those with which we are now called upon to deal. It we can do anything at this moment to lighten the immense burden of our successors it is our bounden duty to do it; the least they will be entitled to expect is that when we have the power and the means to do it we should refrain from handing on to them a disastrous legacy. We cannot isolate ourselves from the world in which we live. It is a world in which this generation is being called upon to undergo fiery ordeals in order that those that come after may live more abundantly.—A. P.

DEATH-BLOW TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

press of the war on the country's finances. The tendencies are in the direction of increased war efforts and even a probable adventure on the Frontiers of India.

"Whether India is going to get Dominion Status or Independence after the war, it is clear that more burdens are being imposed on her even in the first year of the war to which she is no party. It seems that in the course of the next year, we shall have to foot a Bill of nearly 20 crores of rupees by way of additional military expenditure due to war.

"The loss of 4 crores and 7 lakhs of rupees on customs and excise revenue is more than made up by the contribution of railways and the increased receipts in income-tax, so that the income of the budget year is practically the same as that of the current year.

UNJUSTIFIABLE IMPOSTS

"But for the war, no additional taxation should have been necessary. But whether we like it or not, we will have to pay and the three measures of taxation, proposed in the budget, are not likely to be popular or even justified. The Excess Profits' Tax from which three crores are anticipated is not objectionable in principle, but as all of it is to be spent after powder and shot, it is an unjustifiable levy on the commercial community and will certainly retard the expansion of additional activity. The next item of taxation, the increase of excise duty on sugar, is more objectionable, as it is a tax on the necessaries of life. But the most objectionable tax is the increase in petrol duty. It is bound to affect the development of country side and will be a tax on the poorest section of the community. It seems also that the petrol tax has been imposed in order to enable the railways to fight the competition of the motor trade after the increase in railway rates and fares.

"To my mind", Mr. Mehta added, "it is entirely unwarranted and not even necessary for purposes of war".

PROPPING UP STERLING

With regard to the proposed conversion of nearly 12 crores of sterling debt into rupee debt, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta thought that it was no doubt primarily to furnish the British Government with exchange facilities, but it might also be due to the apprehension that it is likely to get a better price for sterling than it might be possible after a year or more of the war, when the sterling will certainly go down.

Concluding he stated: "If India were free and neutral, she will have found in the present war an exceptionally favourable opportunity for trade and commerce, just as it was possible for America to enrich herself in the last war. India would have received a great accession of financial strength, if the trade and industry are not interfered with, by measures of taxation proposed in the budget. This is the price we have to pay for the peace and protection that we are supposed to be enjoying under the British rule."

DEATH-BLOW TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

Mr. Jagjiwandas Ujjamsi, President of the Sugar Merchants' Association, in the course of an interview said that the proposed increase in duty on sugar would be a death-blow to the industry, particularly in the U. P. and Bihar. The price of Indian-made sugar which was already high would have to be raised further. This was, sure to lead to decreased consumption because the mass of the Indian people were extremely poor.

Referring to the enhanced duty on sugar, Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, Directorate of the Kesar Sugar Works of the United Provinces said:—"The increase in the duty on sugar will no doubt be a severe blow to the sugar industry. The industry I am afraid, will suffer very much and thereby the agriculturist too. We fail to see why sugar is being singled out every time for purposes of taxation when the Government is aware that the industry has not passed the stage of infancy."

DAHANUKAR'S REGRET

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, stated in the course of an interview with our representative:

"From what information is just now available, I regret very much that the Government of India should have thought it fit to propose to levy such a heavy duty on the sugar industry which is just developing and trying to make the country self-sufficient. This duty would hit hard both the manufacturers as well as the agriculturists, engaged in the industry.

"As a member of the Board of Communications, I feel it my duty to state that the addition of this proposed duty on petrol, the prices of which are already increased, would hamper the progress of motor transport in the country which is assisting very much the development of industry and commerce."

BHAVNAGAR SWEEPERS ON STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 29.

Sweepers of Bhavnagar Municipality went on srike on Tuesday afternoon.

An extraordinary meeting of the general body of Municipality was held yesterday and situation was considered. The Municipal President, Dr. Thakkar, gave a resume of what happened and said how in spite of the communications of Municipality to Durbar for taking proper and prompt measures to protect public health the Durbar unfortunately was not alive to the situation. A resolution was passed empowering the Presiden to take suitable steps to meet with situation.

Leaders To See Maharaja

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 29.

Bhangis of Bhavnagar were prevented from going to see the Maharaja on the third day of the strike. Their leaders Pranoo Bhatt, Chhaganlal Gandhi and Dasbhai were arrested but were released on condition that they may see the Maharaja accompanied by ten Bhangi workers.

"How can I keep my children free from Colds and Coughs?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

The surest way to keep children healthy and robust and able to go out in all weathers without any ill after-effects—is to build up their powers of resistance with Angier's Emulsion.

Angier's is endorsed by the medical profession and used in children's hospitals throughout the country. It is a soothing, pleasant emulsion, with unique tonic and building properties. For colds, coughs, whooping-cough, bronchitis and all chest affections, it is invaluable. If children are weakly and run-down after measles or a fever, Angier's quickly restores strength and hastens recovery. For the child with a poor appetite and weak digestion, Angier's Emulsion is the ideal tonic because it soothes the digestive tract and helps the digestive process.

Children all like it and take it willingly. Let your child have it regularly; it is unequalled for giving the extra strength and stamina needed at all times.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

No. 120

How did she get her Slim, Attractive Figure

It's hard to believe that a short while ago she was putting on weight—quite rapidly, too, until she was advised to take Bile Beans. Now her figure's as lovely and slim as ever it was, and she takes good care to keep it so by taking two Bile Beans regularly every night at bedtime.

If you want to be attractive and regain a lovely, fashionable figure just take Bile Beans nightly.

OVER 1,000,000 BILE BEANS ARE SOLD EVERY DAY

All medicine dealers sell Bile Beans at one rupee. For FREE SAMPLE write agents below. Enclose anna stamp to cover postage.

This is how Bile Beans act: Bile Beans are prepared from pure vegetable extracts and, therefore, can be taken regularly every night with perfect safety. They tone up the system, purify the blood and daily eliminate fat-forming residue. Thus improving your health and figure.

BILE BEANS

MAKE YOU ATTRACTIVELY SLIM

Agents:—Messrs. KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff Wants to Locate a Parking Place in Case He Locates a Car — By BUD FISHER

HAVE ONE ON THE HOUSE, JEFF!
NIX! I'VE HAD PLENTY! I'M GOIN' HOME!
HEY, WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?
NOTHING! I'M LOOKING FOR A PARKING PLACE!
BUT YOU AIN'T GOT A CAR!
OH, I HAVE SO!
IT'S IN THE PARKING PLACE I'M LOOKING FOR!

Soaring Defence Expenditure

(Continued from Page 12)

(3) India's war measures	6,50
(4) Non-effective charges	8,16
	53,52

The total extra expenditure to be thrown on the Defence estimates payable by India as a result of the war, after excluding Rs. 20 lakhs, included in item (3) on account of Waziristan, is thus Rs. 8,39 lakhs.

CIVIL ESTIMATES

Civil expenditure estimates have increased by Rs. 1,51 lakhs despite the exclusion of all new proposals that could not be regarded as unavoidable. Increases that are either obligatory or are counterbalanced by increased credits on the revenue side account for nearly half this amount. The Road Fund allocation is up by Rs. 12 lakhs on the basis of the higher yield of the petrol tax, Rs. 8 lakhs on account of the Coal Cess have to be paid to the Coal Mines Stowing Board next year, an additional Rs. 21 lakhs are needed by the Mints and the Currency Note Press, and a further sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has had to be provided for the continuation of the famine relief works in Ajmer-Merwara into next year. The special civil expenditure in connection with the war will amount to Rs. 37 lakhs in a full year, though against this Rs. 20 lakhs are expected to be realised from the fees charged by the Supply Department.

Then it has become necessary to restore the full provision for the maintenance and repair of Government buildings, cut in the economy campaign, and to provide funds for a number of large works in progress and certain new urgent projects. The development departments' grants have not been restricted and schemes that will assist in the mobilisation of the country's economic resources have been approved. An additional Rs. 25 lakhs yearly is to be provided for the next seven years for an important expansion in civil aviation by which the civil aerodrome organisation will be extended throughout the country, both for defence and for commercial development. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 8 lakhs spread over five years is being made for the development of Delhi University and an additional Rs. 4 lakhs is being given to All-India Radio. The decennial Census is to be held at a cost of Rs. 12 1/2 lakhs next year.

The total expenditure estimates come to Rs. 92,59 lakhs while on the basis of existing taxation and including the increased Railway contribution of Rs. 5,31 lakhs, the estimated total revenue is Rs. 85,43 lakhs. The figures for 1940-41 are thus:—

	Rs. (lakhs)
Revenue	85,43
Expenditure	92,59
Prospective deficit	7,16

REPATRIATION OF STERLING DEBT

With the great improvement in India's balance of trade, the Reserve Bank have made large acquisitions of sterling which have enabled them to put considerable amounts at the Government of India's disposal for the repatriation of sterling debt. The liability on account of the Family Pension Funds transferred to England has been liquidated. The former scheme by which the Reserve Bank is authorised to purchase Indian sterling non-terminable loans in the open market and to transfer the securities so purchased to the Government of India for cancellation, has been re-opened. A further scheme has just been brought into force which extends the option of transfer to rupee loans to holders of all Indian sterling loans. So far the total value of sterling securities acquired for the purpose of debt repatriation is approximately £9 millions.

Incidence Of War Expenditure

Speaking of the Defence expenditure, the Finance Member said:—

"The outbreak of war necessitated a review of Chatfield Committee calculations. The programme of modernisation had necessarily to be adapted to the needs of the situation which then arose, and the review of the programme which had to be undertaken on the outbreak of the war coupled with the rise in prices since the war resulted in a great increase in the capital and recurring cost of the scheme over that previously envisaged and in the disappearance of most of the savings that were expected to accrue during the earlier years of its execution. It was therefore clear that the terms of the original financial settlement which contemplated an ordered and balanced programme of modernisation extending over a period of years would inevitably require reconsideration. It will also be recalled that the Chatfield proposals postulated the acceptance by the Government of India of joint responsibility with His Majesty's Government for the external defence of India and in accordance with this principle provided for the earmarking of certain portions of the Defence Forces in India for purposes of external defence and a consequential increase of £500,000 in the amount of the annual grant made by His Majesty's Government towards the cost of maintaining the Defence Services in India in peace. It was stipulated that whenever circumstances should make it necessary to employ the whole or any portion of India's External Defence Forces outside Indian limits in the discharge of India's joint responsibility for her external defence, India should accept some share of the costs of doing so. In any settlement of the problem of incidence of war expenditure therefore this stipulation has to be borne in mind, since these External Defence Forces are now being employed overseas on duties connected with India's external defence. The position is further complicated by the fact that further troops other than those forming part of the External Defence Forces have been and will probably continue to be sent overseas and these troops generally speaking have to be replaced in India. In India itself heavy expenditure has also been incurred in mobilising to full production and in increasing the manufacturing capacity of our ordnance factories for the production of war stores of all kinds and in building up stocks. There is also a very substantial increase in our defence expenditure owing to the putting into force of various war measures, some of which, such as those relating to censorship, port and coastal defence, internment of enemy aliens, etc., are purely Indian liabilities, while others such as the expansion of various recruiting and training organisations, headquarters offices, etc., may be regarded as joint liabilities to be shared between the Indian and Imperial Governments.

INDIAN WAR MEASURES.

The total amount by which the net annual defence expenditure incurred in India during the war years will exceed the aggregate of items (1) to (3) will be recovered from His Majesty's Government. The question of the disposal of surplus war stores has also been considered. During the war there will be accumulated considerable quantities of war stores of all descriptions which will be surplus to peace requirements when the war is over. The liquidation of these stocks will inevitably be attended with loss and it has been decided that the incidence of this loss should form the subject of negotiations between the two Governments after the war. In the meantime the whole cost of these surpluses is being met by His Majesty's Government. Item (1) of the settlement has been evaluated at 36,77 lakhs, being the net budget estimate for our Defence Services in the year 1939-40, namely 45,18 lakhs after excluding from it non-effective charges of 8,41 lakhs which have been excluded from the settlement. I would emphasise that this item of 36,77 lakhs in the settlement is not an estimate of any specific expenditure on our Defence Services such as was the budget estimate of 45,18 lakhs for the year 1939-40 from which it is derived, but has now become a mere lump sum financial adjustment between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government fixed for the duration of the war. It is not a summation of details of estimated expenditure, and consequently in the budget as presented to the House no details are shown against it. The second item in the settlement is self-explanatory and will be arrived at by the application to the relevant figures of the normal budget, from which item (1) is derived, of percentages representing rises in prices from time to time worked out in consultation with the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. It is really part and parcel of the normal maintenance costs of the Army in India but has been shown separately from item (1) for the sake of clarity because its amount is not fixed but will vary with variations in price levels. The third item, namely, those measures which we must pay for ourselves, will as far as possible be determined by direct accounting but where this presents serious difficulty, the amounts debitable to India will be assessed on the basis of estimates.

I trust that the House will appreciate that the safety of the country may be endangered by the publication of too much detail concerning the measures included in this item or their cost. Nevertheless I realise that Hon'ble Members are entitled to such information concerning these measures as can be disclosed without divulging knowledge contrary to the public interest, but I hope that, bearing this qualification in mind, they will be satisfied with only a broad indication of their nature. The measures are designed to place India in a state of preparedness against attack and are dictated by ordinary prudence. Thus the Indian Territorial Force and Auxiliary Forces have been mobilised and are either already fulfilling their appointed role or are ready, at a moment's notice, to do so.

"COMMERCIAL EDUCATION NOT INFERIOR TO LAW OR ARTS"

Mr. Antia's Lecture At Rotary Club

Mr. M. J. Antia, Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, spoke on "Commercial Education" at the Rotary Club lunch on Tuesday. In the course of which he said:—Commercial education is a recent development in the educational system in most countries.

To-day commercial education occupies an important place in the educational system of all advanced countries in the world including Germany, France, Japan and the U.S.A. I am glad to say that in our country we have not been very backward in this particular field of education. Madras has the distinction of leading the way in the matter of commercial education of elementary grade. As far back as 1886 a commercial school was started in Madras where the pupils in addition to studying English, Arithmetic, History and Geography, were taught commercial correspondence, commercial arithmetic and shorthand. The Government of Madras also instituted the Government Technical Examinations in 1888, and a school of Commerce was established at Calicut in 1895.

It is necessary to make a distinction between secondary commercial education and the higher commercial education of university standard such as is given at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. There appears to be a misconception among some sections of the public that commercial education has a lower cultural value and is of inferior status than the training given in Arts or Law Colleges. This is partly due to the fact that the public has no clear idea of the subjects taught at the College and perhaps partly also to the undue prominence obtained by a few proprietary concerns which spend a good deal of money on showy advertisement throughout the year.

The aim of higher commercial education as I conceive it is not to give a specialized training in two or three commercial subjects such as book-keeping, accountancy, shorthand, but to impart a knowledge of several different subjects in addition to the specialised commercial subjects so that a young man at the end of his college course becomes fitted for work in any class of commercial firm and of rising later on after obtaining the requisite experience to position of executive trust and responsibility.

The importance of the higher type of training is now fully recognised in Great Britain and other advanced countries. The time has now gone by when it was argued that an ounce of practice is more than a ton of theory and that because leading businessmen in the past had not attended a college of commerce such training is therefore not necessary for success in business. In our country there is now a great urge towards commercial and industrial development, and technical instruction including commercial education must play an important part in this development.

I may be permitted to make a suggestion which I trust will receive the sympathetic consideration of the heads of our leading commercial institutions and important business houses. They should adopt a systematic method of recruitment to their office staff in place of the present somewhat haphazard system of appointment. I would suggest a scheme of apprenticeship by which such institutions and firms as a matter of business policy admit to their offices every year one, two or more young men equipped with the necessary business training and employ them as unpaid apprenticeships for a fixed period on probation with the ultimate object of absorbing them in their concerns of course only if they are found to be suitable and efficient.

MALIKANDA DISTURBANCES

Dacca Socialists Issue Refutation Of Allegations

Messrs. Gopal Bosak, Satis Pakrashi, Kalipada Ganguly, Jnan Chakravarti, Nepal Nag and Probodh Gupta, in the course of a signed statement to the press, say:—

Reports of moves taken by different political groups on the occasion of the All India Gandhi Seva Sangha Conference at Malikanda are to a great extent misleading and may lead to further complications. Therefore, we think it our duty to clarify our own position as well as the truth about all the happenings.

We went to Malikanda to watch the course of events, to impress upon Gandhiji and the national leadership the need for launching immediate national struggle and to check, if possible, Left disruptionist moves such as black flag demonstrations. On our arrival at Malikanda we were surprised to find that the local Zamindars and organisers of the Conference had issued orders upon the hotel-owners not to allow any of us to hire their rooms. What was more, they forcibly turned us out of the office we had hired in the Bazar for the Zilla Krishak Samity and also out of the house of a sympathetic gentleman who had kindly offered us shelter. We however, organised and addressed about half a dozen largely attended meetings in the neighbouring villages, and explained the need for launching the struggle and the danger of the continuance of the policy of stalemate.

NO REASON TO ATTACK GANDHIJI.

We never shouted "Down with Gandhism" or "Go back Gandhiji" as erroneously reported in some of the papers. We know that the butt of our attack at the present hour, ought to be directed against British Imperialism and not against Gandhiji.

On the other hand some mischief-mongers had attempted to destroy the Exhibition pandal by fire in the dead of night. In the morning a handful of young men who are reported to be members of Forward Bloc, inspite of our repeated requests, organised a Black Flag demonstrations. Interested persons began to identify the whole Leftists with these disruptionist moves. In the evening as well an attempt was made by these people who had been reinforced in the meantime, to hoist a Black Flag in the public meeting organised by the Seva Sangha. This led to clashes and several injuries on both sides. The same evening we severely condemned these disruptive moves on the part of certain Pseudu—Leftists in a separate meeting.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The Honourable Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield, has relinquished charge of his duties as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Wednesday, February 14.

Dr. R. D. Rege, Crop Physiologist, Sugarcane Research Scheme Padegaon, is appointed to act as Principal Agricultural Officer, Sugarcane Research Scheme, Padegaon, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. V. V. Gadgil.

Mr. J. G. Kulkarni is confirmed in the post of Deputy Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department, with effect from 1st December, 1939.

Mr. R. F. Keith, I.C.S., is to officiate as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, vice Mr. V. Shankar, I.C.S. transferred.

Mr. A. D. Coelho is confirmed as Superintendent of Excise, with effect from 1st December 1939, vice Mr. N. J. Bhaisa retired.

Mr. G. H. Salvi, to be Judge and Sessions Judge with effect from the 12th December, 1939, vice Mr A. M. Khan, retired.

Mr. D. C. Joshi, to be Judge and Sessions Judge with effect from the 26th December, 1939, vice Mr. A. S. M. Akhund, retired.

Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar, to be Assistant Judge, with effect from 12th December, 1939 vice Mr. G H. Salvi promoted.

Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, to be Assistant Judge, with effect from 26th December, 1939 vice Mr. D. C. Joshi promoted.

Remove the mask— that hides your natural beauty

Are you hiding a complexion of exquisite loveliness under a mask of lifeless cuticle? To keep your complexion clear and fresh as a child's Nature intended has the outer layer of your skin should be constantly changed and discarded to reveal the new loveliness beneath. But modern conditions and constant make-up hinder this natural process and so the real beauty of your skin becomes masked by the old dried-up cuticle

Nature needs your help to clear this mask away, and here is the best way to do it. Just get from any chemist, store or bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, leaving the fresh, young skin underneath healthy, clear and beautiful — and several shades lighter

Even one night will show you how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

In commemoration of its memorable Silver Jubilee celebrations held in 1926, the Amritdhara Pharmacy, well-known throughout India for the preparation of Ayurvedic and Unani medicinal jewels, holds annual celebrations in March. In view of the same and in accordance with the desire of the public, it allows these special reductions in its prices in the month of March for the benefit of all. March 1940 is the year of the 39th Annual Celebrations of the Pharmacy.

A special reduction in price, *i.e.*, from 50 to 62½% will be allowed this year. (Details on asking) on the price of all Hindi and Urdu books edited by K. V., V. Bh Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya. These books number 84 in Urdu and 74 in Hindi. In the price of medicine the same 50% reduction will be given even this year and as usual 25% reduction for Amritdhara, and its compounds (Ointment, Lotion, Balm, Lozenges, Tooth-Paste, Soap). 12½% reduction on Gold Bhasma 1st quality and 10% on Gold Bhasma 2nd quality will be allowed. These reductions will be allowed on all orders posted from any Post Office of the world from 1st to 31st of March.

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY.

Prepares over 500 medicines. It has earned reputation for its remedies and treatment of Diabetes, sexual debility, female diseases, high blood-pressure, Rheumatism, Asthma, Consumption, Sterility, Piles, venereal diseases etc.

The following books can be had free on asking:—

"Amrit" for detailed description of Amritdhara in two volumes. 2. Catalogue of medicines. 3. Perfect Man & Modern Man & Woman, (regarding Kiran Jawani). 4. Catalogue of books (in Urdu & Hindi). Besides these, "Rules and Regulations for treatment by Correspondence" can also be had.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT OFFERS.

1. Deposit of any amount during the month of March enables you to avail of these reductions throughout the year. You can order medicines from time to time according to your requirements or have them prescribed according to the requirements of your case from stage to stage and you will get these reductions in prices until your deposited sum is exhausted. This enables you to avail of the facilities of treatment by correspondence at half cost. It may be your own treatment or your family or friends.

2. For regular treatment, the following fees are usually charged:—Re 1 for studying the case from the details of the ailment sent by the patient; and Re 1 for keeping a file for the same. But if during March you send us an account of your illness and also deposit a sum of Rs. 10 you would not only be entitled to medicines worth Rs. 20 but even the fee of Re 1 for studying your case will not be charged. In case the deposit is Rs. 15, you will get medicines worth Rs. 30 and the fee of Rs. 1 for keeping the file also will not be charged.

3. House-hold Medicine Chest, which contains 24 medicines, is an ideal Medicine Box for every home. It has in it 24 choicest medicines which can be used safely for all ailments of children, and grown-up men and women. These medicines are put in a handsome wooden box. The ordinary price for it is Rs. 21-2-0 but in March this year, specially, it will be given away the benefit of family-men for Rs. 10 only, which would mean for less than even half price. This price is only for the medicines, the box will be free.

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY
LAHORE.

Inter-Provincial Hockey

Holders Impress Against Madras

Chiranjit Proves Veritable Sharp-Shooter For Bengal

Bengal (Chiranjit 7 Renton and Rebello): Madras 0

The interest in the All-India Inter-Provincial Championship on Thursday lay in the first appearance of Bengal, the standing All-India Hockey Champions. They were pitted against Madras. Bengal, so far, were the most fancied side for the title. After their display against Madras they have been installed firm favourites for the Championship.

Hockey fans have been able to see most of the good sides in action, except Patiala, "the dark-horse" of the tournament, and one is inclined to side with the public fancy.

Madras Outplayed

Bengal convincingly beat Madras by seven clear goals and this score flatters the Southern India side, for, without Franke in goal and without the winners easing up in the second half Madras would have gone out of the tournament probably with a record score against them.

The run of play can be judged from the fact that Allen, Bengal's goal-keeper, only touched the ball on three occasions, and on one of these, he did so, because he had to bring the ball on after it had gone out of play.

THE PLAYERS.

Bengal's team had many prominent players. That well-known little right-inner, Chiranjit, who earned a reputation as a snappy forward in Punjab, was one of these. He did great things for Bengal including a hat-trick. Carr, an all-India forward was a good leader of the attack, though Bengal's supporters expect greater things in their next game.

Recalling the match where individuals are concerned, a critic gets into a maze, there was so much good coming from the backs on to the forward line, that unless all the players received bouquets, criticism would not be right. One remark might be appropriate, that is, Nyss is India's best outside left.

Madras had one player who deserves mention—this was Franke, their goal-keeper. He knew his job and saved many a goal for his team.

Five Goals

In the first minute Madras forced a penalty corner. Immediately after Hodges sent Bengal up with a hot drive. A weak shot by Carr was kicked clear by Franke. Franke was brilliant when he saved two difficult shots from Chiranjit and Carr. The champions were not to be held and Chiranjit took the lead for Bengal in the eight minute. Madras pressed from the bully-off, M. Galibardy broke up two good movements. At the other end Chiranjit just missed increasing Bengal's lead. A delightful bit of dribbling by Chiranjit carried Bengal into the opposite ring, a flick to Carr, the latter scooped to goal Franke intercepted correctly. Another good movement on the right saw Rebello give Bengal their second point.

Franke, in the Madras goal, by this time had earned a name, and continued his good work. A hot shot from Chiranjit was, however, too much for him, and Bengal registered their third goal in the eighteenth minute. This point was the sequel of a free hit outside Madras' circle. Bengal were proving just too good for Madras, and a centre from Nyss to Carr was put on to Franke's pads, Chiranjit was there to meet the rebound, 4—0. Despite the one sided nature of the game things were interesting, as Bengal were giving the stands a display of class hockey. Before half time Chiranjit completed his hat trick and made Bengal 5—0. Here, the interval was announced.

BENGAL RELAX.

Carr being caught off side stopped Bengal's further advance, and next a nice movement was spoilt by Rebello making sticks on the right fringe of the "D".

In the seventh minute of second half Allen, Bengal's goal-keeper, touched the ball for the first time and this was after the ball had gone out. Bengal, though now taking it easy, put up a point to complete the half dozen. Renton was responsible for this goal. Chiranjit gave Bengal No. 7. Renton missed a positive sitter shortly after this.

Bombay allowed Madras to have a look-in towards the end and Allen was tested twice. These were moderate shots and did not allow the All-India goal-keeper to show up. With Bengal toying with their opponents, the game closed.

TEAMS.

BENGAL:—Allen; Topsel and Hodges; Kapoor, M. Galibardy and J. Galibardy; Rebello, Chiranjit, Carr, Renton and Nyss.

MADRAS:—Franke; Todd and Webber; Scanlon, Gopalan, Christian, Smith, Jefferies, Gilbert, Muthraj and Younger.

To-day's Games

Gymkhana Ground:—4-15 p.m. (second replay) Central India vs. N.-W. F. P.; 5-30 p.m. United Provinces vs. Patiala.

A SECOND REPLAY.

The first game is between two strong teams who have been unable to come to a decision twice, despite extra time. When they first met fans held that Central India were lucky to survive. At the close of the second encounter people felt Central India should have earned promotion. With the situation, as it stands, a hockey duel is in store for all this evening.

U. P. vs. PATIALA.

The U. P. side is a good blend of experience and young blood. The forward line are a good quintette. D. Singh the right inner is only eighteen.

A good half line includes Zahir, who played for the Rest against India's Olympic team at Calcutta in 1936.

The men behind, Sadiq and Babu Khan, are known to Bombay fans, who have seen them in action in the Aga Khan Tournament as full backs.

Patiala, are expected by many to be the shock of the Championship. They come to Bombay, immediately after winning the Punjab Hockey Championship. The team, as a whole, are modest about their prowess, though are out to fight every minute of their encounters.

The side has not had much opportunity to play together as five of the side have been away on war duties with the 1st Rajendra Infantry, and they have for some time been toying with guns rather than playing with hockey sticks.

Two well-known players are in the side these are Gurbachan Singh and Akram.

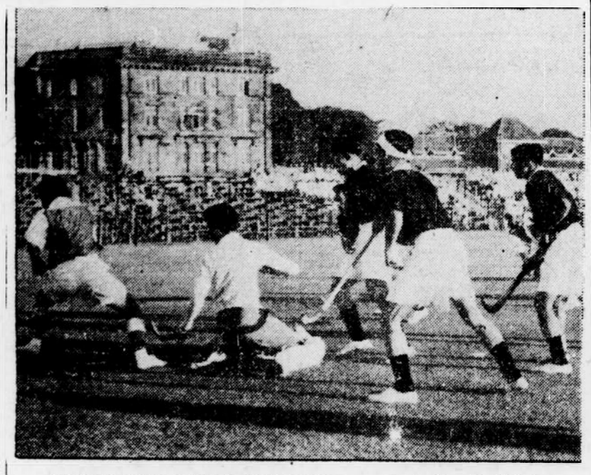
Major Joginder Singh, known in sporting circles as "jogi" is with the team.

Bombay-Punjab

Before the Championship Tie, Punjab met Bombay in a game. Here Bombay were extremely lucky to leave with two goals shared. The home Team's equaliser came in the very last second of the match. Bombay's half-line showed up badly in this match.

Delhi Win

On the B. P. H. A. ground Delhi beat the G. I. P. Railway by 5 goals to 4 in a practice match. The G. I. P. did not field their regular side.



Central India baulked from scoring against the N.-W.F.P.

LATEST GALLOPS AT MAHALUXMI

Pompeian, Tetrazone And Multyfarnham Please

FROM OUR TRACK CORRESPONDENT

THE FOLLOWING GALLOPS WERE NOTED AT MAHALUXMI THROUGH THE WEEK.

TETRAZONE (Bona) was sharpened over five furlongs on the race-track and gave satisfaction.

NATIONAL FLAG (Malavich) gave a speedy display when beating CHHATRASAL in a six furlongs dash on the race-track.

DANCING COMET (Maxwell) moved like a fit horse in a smart six furlongs run.

CANTICLE (Whiteside) and FLYING ORDERS (Bona) were concerned in a fast six furlongs. They were well together at the finish.

POMPEIAN (Britt) was slightly better than GOLDEN BEAM (Callinan) in a smart six furlongs run. He has never been better.

GOLDEN LINK (Meekings) was sent a nice pace mile gallop and pleased.

MULTYFARNHAM (Marrable) was superior to TIPPERARY 'R. Boy) in a brisk mile spin. Former has made notable improvement.

CHANAK (R. Boy) shaped really well when beating DICK TAPPER (Cook) and DABIS (Malavich) in a rousing mile spin.

TOMTIT (Evans) had OSMAN PASHA (Meekings) for company in a good pace nine furlongs and was the better of the two. One to note.

PRESTIGE (Britt) gave a speedy display over six furlongs.

PRINCESS HILAL (Evans) had a nice pace mile gallop and pleased.

GOLD DISH (Malavich) was better than two stable companions in a smart six furlongs run in the race-track.

BLUE BONNET (Eude) was quite good when covering six furlongs on the tan.

DAISY BELLE (Gethin) went well in a fast run six on the tan Must run well on Saturday.

TALKLESS (R. Boy) and MINIVER (R. Boy) were sent six furlongs together. They went well.

LEGION (Whiteside) covered ten furlongs at a fair pace and pleased.

CHIEF RULER (Maxwell) was quite impressive in the company of SEVENTH HEAVEN (Marrable) over a sharply run seven furlongs on the racing grass.

WHEEL OF FORTUNE (Meekings) had GAURISHANKER (R. Boy) measure in a run over seven furlongs.

KING HILAL (Evans) gave a smart display when beating MAJID PASHA (N Dawood) in seven furlongs gallop on the tan.

Note:—BRIGHT LAD, JOHN WILKES, EARNEST and KILT.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

The following are the Acceptances for the Third Day of Bombay Races to be held at Mahalaxmi on Saturday:—

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division II. Distance—6 Furlongs.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A".

To be ridden by Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys on even terms.

Hot Whisper 9-0; Formosa 8-7; Laxmidhar 8-7; Finis 8-5; Indian Glory 8-5; Gold Dish 8-4; Blue Bonnet 8-4; Tap Dance 8-2; Rani Taramati 8-2; Flash 8-0.

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division I. Distance—6 Furlongs.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

The Captain 9-4; Prestige 9-0; Hue d'Or 9-0; Cherie 8-11; Star of Baroda 8-11; Princess Hilal 8-6; The Duchess 8-6; Blue Tinsel 8-2; Discard 8-2; Daisy Belle 8-0; Idar's Gift 8-0; Twine 7-7; Welfare 7-7.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Division II. Distance—7 Furlongs.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Star of Kashmir 9-0; Fire Fly 8-7; Aziza 8-7; John Wilkes 8-6; Hashim 8-4; King Hilal 8-2; Dalil al Iraq 8-?; Moonstone 8-0; Mujbil Hamid 7-12; Fahad Pasha 7-12; Subhan Hamid 7-12.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY. Distance—About 1 1/2 Miles.

For Arabs in Classes I and II.

Allowances.—Maiden, 4 lbs, Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Tohalla 9-5; Legion 9-5; Saif al Nusser 9-1; Laftat Allah 8-13; Anar Kali 8-10; Orient 8-9; Nada'a al Bari 8-8; Final Test 8-4; Faruq Pasha 7-10; Khalaf Majnun 7-10; Qudum al Khair 7-10.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance—1 Mile.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Chanak 9-5; Terrace 9-0; Autoland 8-6; Red Gold 8-2; Lord Byron 8-10; Britebeard 8-6; Sunnymorn 8-2; Aftalon 8-0; Fresh Kid 8-0; Mark You 7-12; Dark Wings 7-11; Panna Prince 7-9; Private Seal. 7-9.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance—1 1/4 Miles.

A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV.

Maharaja's Choice 9-11; Rockball 7-4; Osman Pasha 7-0; Rose Marie 9-9; Tomtit 8-7; Jayant 8-6; Harbour Light 8-6; Amulet 8-4; Bright Lad 7-6; Eager Tit 7-4; Rahana 7-0.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP. Distance—6 Furlongs.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Terror 9-0; Tetrazone 8-8; Desert Night 8-8; Earnest 8-4; Dancing Comet 8-6; Pompeian 8-6; Golden Beam 8-4; Chhatrasal 8-4; National Flag 7-11; Helzephron 8-0; Far West 7-13.

THE MANTON PLATE Distance —6 Furlongs.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Synagogue 9-4; Usk 8-11; Eastern Pride 8-7; Cheer Boys 7-12; Toltec 8-3; Teller 8-3; Ben Braggie 8-2; Canticle 8-2; Torquemada 8-0; Kilt 8-0; Masque 7-12; Garden Warbler 7-7.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Division I. Distance—7 Furlongs.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Thousand Dollars 9-0; Chief Ruler 9-0; Burgess 8-10; No Trumps 8-10; Fair Play 8-8; Nur Jehan 8-8; Taj Subhan 8-8; Malta 8-5; Dahman Fadhil 8-3; Asad 8-2; Change of Luck 8-0; Gold Deposit 7-12; Zain ul Muluk 7-12; Astafer Allah 7-12.

ACCUSED DEMANDS LIFE SENTENCE

But Gets Only 4 Years

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 27.

The long drawn-out Sessions trial in which Chaturbhuj Diwanmal Bhatia of Tatta, District Karachi stood as accused charged with the offences of forgery and cheating the G. I. P Railway came to a close to-day.

Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, agreeing with the assessors' opinion, convicted the accused and sentenced him to a term of 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on a charge of forgery, one year's rigorous imprisonment for cheating and Rs. 100 fine for an offence under Sec. 112 of the Indian Railways Act, in addition to fine of Rs. 64 to be paid to the Railway Administration. The sentences are to run concurrently.

The accused a young man of about 30, was alleged to have forged entries on a G. I. P Railway Blank Card Second Class Ticket issued to him from Kalyan to Titwala and travelled to Delhi where the ticket was collected.

The accused in the course of his travel represented himself as a Professor of Philosophy and a Geologist. He made friends with an European and succeeded in decamping with his suit case. In the course of the enquiries in this theft case, the police referring to the Kalyan staff about the forged ticket detected the hoax and hauled up the accused.

The unusual feature of the case was that half a dozen defence witnesses cited by the accused to establish his "alibi" were examined by the Karachi District Magistrate on commission and the evidence so recorded was read over.

Mr. Nichaldas Vaziranj Ex-Minister, Sind happened to be one of the defence witnesses so examined. The accused on hearing the sentence requested to be given transportation for life but the Judge remarked that under the sections he had no power.

Mr. R. M. Chitnis, Assistant Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while the accused defended himself.

GOAL OF ALL STATE SUBJECTS

Kashmir Leader Urges Muslims And Hindus To Work Together

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb 29.

Autocratic rule by rulers should be replaced by responsible government in the states all over India was the opinion expressed by Sheik Abdullah, President of the National Conference, Kashmir, in the course of an interview before his leaving for Aurangabad "en route" to Bombay.

While appealing to Hindus and Muslims in the States and especially in Hyderabad to work together for the attainment of Responsible Government, Sheik Abdullah observed that communalism should not be brought into politics in view of the fact that both Hindus and Muslims were the oppressed no matter whether it was Kashmir or Hyderabad or any other Indian State. "Unlike Kashmir i.e Hyderabad I find two platforms—pro-Muslims and pro-Hindu," said Sheikh Abdullah and added that in Kashmir, though the Hindus belonged to the minority they were working hand in hand with Muslims. He wished Muslims in Hyderabad also worked with Hindus.

KARNATAK LEADEPS AT CALCUTTA

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

Messrs. Hanumantrao Koujalgi and R. R. Diwakar learnt and deeply regretted the death of Mr. Shriniwasrao Koujalgi, veteran Karnataka leader. Mr. Shriniwasrao plunged into the movement in 1921 and sacrificed his pleader's career. He always took a straight and bold stand. Younger men must try to emulate his example. Messrs. Diwakar and Hanumantrao met Bengal P. E. N. members and addressed Mysore Association yesterday. They proceeded to Santiniketan "en route" to Benares. They reach Delhi on March 6.

Nasik D. C. C. President Tours Igatpuri

(From Our Correspondent)

IGATPURI (Ey Mail).

After attending the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held at Poona, Sjt. Vasantrao Naik, M.L.A. President Nasik Dist. Congress Committee, toured Igatpuri Taluka accompanied by Messrs G. H. Deshpande and Yardi. Mass meetings were held at Ghoti and Wadivarhe where Sjt Naik explained to the villagers the present situation and the attitude of the Congress towards the war. The last meeting of the tour was held at Igatpuri where hundreds of peasants gave a rousing reception to the District Congress leaders.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Tommy Farr has rejected an offer of a world heavy-weight fight with the champion Joe Louis, because he wishes to join the British Navy, though he was recently rejected by the Air Force owing to a defective eye.—Reuter.

BREWIN TO PLAY

Bombay's Side Changed For Provincial Tourney

A meeting of the Selection Committee was held after the Punjab Bombay hockey match on Thursday evening. Five selectors were present.

It was decided that F. Brewin (Customs) will play centre half back for Bombay and Willie Fernandes in future will fill the left half position, and Martis will be dropped.

When Bombay's team was selected the "Chronicle" wrote.

"The public will fail to understand the omission of F. Brewin. This centre half is Bombay's best man in the pivot position. Willie Fernandes played as a left-half in St. Xavier's College team some years back and had the makings of a great left-half. Up to the present day his interception work on left is very strong. This young player could well have gone out left and allowed Brewin into the centre position."

"Symaethis" Sold

LONDON, February 29.

Arthur Sainsbury has sold the Grand National Favourite "Symaethis" with all engagements to Tom Westhead, the former Liverpool bookmaker, who won the Cesarewitch with punch in 1937.—Reuter.

PARULEKAR TO STAND TRIAL AT DHARWAR

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, was directed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to stand his trial under Sections 124 and 153 I.P.C. before the District Magistrate at Dharwar.

The accused was arrested a few days back on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Dharwar. Mr. Parulekar is alleged to have made seditious speeches at Dharwar and Hubli in January last.

Mr. Parulekar is on bail.

Hockey

CUSTOMS WIN

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

The Customs, the Calcutta Hockey League Champions, after suffering two defeats, registered a 3 to 1 victory over Mohun Bagan. In this match greatly retrieved their position with hockey fans.

The following are the results of the games played:—

Customs 3, Mohum Bagan 1.

Military Medicals 2, Mohmd Sporting 2.

Police 3, Lilloah 1.

'Varsity Boat Race

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Cambridge are warm favourites for the unofficial inter 'varsity boat race on Saturday, which is shorn of much of its usual significance. The race will be rowed over one and a half miles on the Olympic Course at Henley where the only previous boat race was the first in 1829. Cambridge include oarsmen of greater experience. Oxford training has been handicapped by an epidemic of influenza.

Text Books In Gwalior State

(From A Correspondent.)

The Gwalior State Booksellers' Union in their recent meeting unanimously passed a resolution strongly protesting against the grant of exclusive rights to an outside firm, without calling tenders from the local booksellers, for supplying text and general books to the educational institutions of the State. It was further resolved to bring this injustice to the notice of the Maharajah Sahib through a proper representation. A deputation will also seek an interview with the Vice-President, Executive Council in this connection.

Nagpur University To Institute Commercial Courses

(From A Correspondent)

WARDHA, Feb. 28.

The Nagpur University has decided to institute two examinations in Commerce, viz. Intermediate Commerce Examination and the B. Com. Examination. The Courses for each examination will extend to two years. The Syllabus will soon be drawn up by the Board of studies in Commerce which has been appointed by the University.

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OB/9/39

Why More Burdens On Newspapers?

INCREASE OF RAILWAY FREIGHT AND PUBLICITY TACTICS OF GOVTS. CRITICISED

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society concluded its two days' session at Lahore this morning, when the annual meeting was held. The following office-bearers were elected:

PRESIDENT: Mr. Arthur Moore (Statesman); Deputy-President: Mr. Devdas Gandhi (Hindustan Times); Vice-President: Mr. Desmond Young (Pioneer); Honorary Treasurer: Mr. B. J. Kirchner (Statesman, New Delhi).

Members of the Committee. Mr. H. W. Smith (Times of India), Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Amritabazar Patrika), Mr. K. Srinivasan (Hindu), Mr. V. Frasad (Leader), Mr. F. W. Bustin (Civil and Military Gazette).

The Society adopted a resolution viewing with apprehension Government of India's decision of increase in railway rates and during immediate re-consideration on the ground that increase will give an artificial stimulus towards a further general rise in prices, affecting the whole country adversely. The resolution emphasised that as regard newspaper industry it has had its costs greatly increased since the outbreak of war and the Society recorded its protest against the action of the Government in throwing a fresh burden upon it. New rates, it was pointed out, must greatly increase the cost of newsprint (already doubled since September) to all upcountry newspapers and for all newspapers it would increase cost of distribution in railway parcels.

GOVT.'S TACTICS CRITICISED

Another resolution was as follows:—

"This meeting of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society views with great dissatisfaction especially at a time when the cost of producing newspapers is considerably increased, the tendency of Government's to send out notifications for publication as news items which are in the nature of advertisements and should be paid for out of public monies. It is considered that notifications concerning administrative procedure, which affects limited sections of the community such as publicity about Government loans, trade restrictions, price control, recruiting measures control of enemy firms and notices issued from time to time by the commercial departments of the Government of India to promote their respective activities, should be issued to the newspapers as public notices and paid for at the usual rates."

The Society dealt with a large number of business matters in particular with the problems created for newspapers by the war which has greatly increased the cost of production diminished revenue.

The meeting expressed its thanks to Mr. B. Shiva Rao of the "Hindu" for the work which he was doing on an entirely honorary capacity as the representative of the newspapers on the Central Board of Information.—A. P.

BAN ON DRILL AND USE OF ARMS

Punjab Govt.'s Action Under Defence Of India Rules

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary issued this evening announces that within the limits of the province of the Punjab no person shall take part in any exercise, movement, evolution or drill of military nature, with or without arms or articles capable of being used as arms. This order which has been issued under sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of the Defence of India Rules would not apply to members of the forces of the Crown or any drill carried out within the precincts or premises of any school or college as part of the ordinary curriculum, or to associations commonly known as the Boy Scouts' Association and the Girl Guides' Association, or within the limits of any district to any organisation exempted by the District Magistrate by an order in writing.

The Punjab Governor has directed under sub-rule (1) of Rule 54 of the Defence of India Rules that in any public places within the limits of Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi districts, no person forming part of a procession of ten or more shall carry any arms other than a sheathed sword, or any article capable of being used as arms, except in processions in respect of which a licence has been duly issued under the Police Act.—United Press.

Move Against Armed Volunteers

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

It is understood that the Punjab Government's Orders are directed against the Khaksar organisation and certain Hindu bodies organised on lines parallel to the Muslim Khaksar movement including Gaintidal, Shaktidal, Hindu Rakshadal and Mahabirdal, whose volunteers carry "tarshul" (three-edged spear) as against the spades carried by the Khaksars. The headquarters of these organisations are in Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi, where processions of ten or more persons have been banned.—A. P.

Momins Reiterate Faith In Constituent Assembly

IDEA OF JF. CONFERENCE OF ELECTED MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES DISCREDITED

(From A Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 27.

The Working Committee of the All-India Momin Conference at its special meeting at Cawnpore on February 27, reiterated its faith in the Constituent Assembly with separate electorates for Momins, on the population basis, and discredited the idea of a joint conference of the elected members of the provincial legislatures taking its place, in so far as the latter would not but increase the inter-communal bickerings already so viciously permeating the political atmosphere of the Country.

NO BAR TO BECOME CONGRESS OR LEAGUE MEMBERS

The committee further declared that subject to the policy of the All-India Momin Conference, the membership of the Momin Conference should not be a bar to the membership of the Indian National Congress or the All-India Muslim League. The Committee approved the draft of the demands of the Momin Ansar community to be placed before the Government and left the question of the personnel of the deputation to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy to the President.

ATTITUDE OF BENGAL MUSLIM LEAGUERS RESENTED

The Committee noted with regret the attitude of the Muslim Leaguers and other Muslim vested interests in Bengal towards the activities of the Momin Ansar Parliamentary Board set up for contesting the Calcutta Civic Elections, and declared that if this objectionable attitude persisted the All-India Momin Conference would be compelled to raise a first-class All-India issue.

The Committee also considered the schemes for improving the finances of the Conference, and resolved to enrol life members and patrons for the Conference.

THANA MURDER MYSTERY UNRAVELLED YET

Culprits Still At Large: No Clues Found Nor Arrests Made

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, February 29.

The suspected murder of a middle aged woman whose body was found last Sunday lying in a room of a house in a congested part of the town, continues to baffle the police. The culprit or culprits are still at large.

The alleged victim, it is learnt was residing with one Prabhakar Gopal Bulel as his mistress. Mr. Bulel on his return from Nasik, it is understood, found his room locked from inside and getting no response he informed the Thana Town Police Sub-Inspector accordingly.

The Police at once repaired to the scene at 12-30 p.m. on Sunday last, broke open the room and found a woman dead with her throat cut. Panchnama was made and further investigations are proceeding apace. No arrests have been effected as yet.

Sir Lallubhai Shah College Law Students' Plea To University

Seventy-two students of Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College have sent an application to the Registrar of the Bombay University in the course of which they pray:

That the decision of authorities be reconsidered and at least two more supplemental examinations be held under the old course both for the First and Second LL.B. after April, 1940, and April, 1941, respectively.

That in the alterative the unsuccessful candidates under the old course be given liberty to fill in their terms for the 2nd LL.B. old course notwithstanding their failure so that those of them who are unsuccessful at the examination held in October, 1940, under the New rules can appear after attendance for one more term in the April, 1941, examination of the 2nd LL.B. old course.

That in any event the necessity for Chamber Practice and the appearance at the Bar council Examination be dispensed with in the case of students, who have joined the old course on or before June, 1939.

THANA MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

Keen Contest Over Vacant Seat Expected

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, February 29

Consequent to the refusal by the Government to allow Mr M. V. Hegde, Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Thana to continue as a member of the Thana Municipality the latter it is understood has sent in his resignation of membership and also presidentship.

The Thana Municipal Board will have now to elect a successor to Mr. Hegde for the presidential chair. Keen struggle over this chair is expected as the Democratic Swaraj Party and the Congress will try their best to have their party man elected with the help of a few independent votes.

Mr. Hegde's resignation will be accepted soon

The names of Messrs. D. M. Damle, a Congress member and G. B. Walavalkar, at present chairman, Standing Committee are being mentioned as the likely candidates who will be put up by the big groups in the Municipal Board.

ANGLO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Delicate Stage Reached

PARIS, Feb. 28.

The Rome correspondent of the "Temps" says that the economic relations between Britain and Italy have reached a delicate stage since several weeks' negotiation has failed to produce a mutually satisfactory agreement on the outstanding questions. He states that the principal obstacle to an agreement arises out of the question of Italy's coal supplies which are now obtained largely from Germany. Italy offered to exchange agricultural produce for British coal but Britain prefers the products of Italy's heavy industries.

The correspondent says that the difficulties are likely to be aggravated as a result of the intention indicated by Britain to apply the export embargo to German coal now reaching Italy by sea. Hitherto, Italy has been given preferential treatment in the Allied blockade of Germany.

The Italian newspaper "Telegrafo" says that if Britain were paid in heavy industry goods Italian industry would soon find itself under British control.—Reuter.

High Court

FORGERY OF HUNDI

Three Accused Convicted

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macklin).

Emperor

v.

Thokarsi Narsi,
Khiasi Asaria,
And Hemraj Kuverji.

The three accused were charged with having committed forgery of a Hundi for Rs. 5,000 and of abetment thereof and committed to the High Court Sessions on 13th December, 1939, by Mr. M. A Coelho, Presidency Magistrate.

Accused No. 1 was an employee in Suleman and Co. Ltd. and had access to the blank hundi books of that Company. Accused No. 2 was his cousin to whom he advanced Rs. 85 on 1st May, 1939. On that very day accused No. 2 opened an account in the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd. into which he paid in Rs. 150. The said account was opened in the fictitious name of Shamji Damji and with a false address. Three or four days later accused No. 2 withdrew Rs. 130 from his above account in the name of Shamji Damji. On that very day the Bank received a letter from one Somchand Gulabchand enclosing a hundi for Rs. 5,000 purported to have been drawn by one Ratansey Bhawanji on Suleman and Co. Ltd. in favour of Achratlal Hiralal. By the accompanying letter, the Bank was directed to collect the hundi and to credit the amount to the newly opened account of Shamji Damji.

Ratansey Bhawanji was at the time the agent of Suleman and Co. Ltd. and had then gone to Broach to purchase cotton for the Company. He had taken a hundi book with him and had actually written drawn a hundi for Rs. 5,000 on his Company in favour of Achratlal Hiralal, which had been lost in the course of postal transit.

The prosecution alleged that accused No. 1, who was an employee in the Company knowing of the loss of this Hundi, stole a blank Hundi form of the Company and instructed accused Nos. 2 and 3 who used the form for the purpose of committing the forgery of the hundi and of its endorsements, according to the facts of the lost hundi.

Mr. T. J. Gajjar was called and examined before the Court as a handwriting expert. His evidence supported the prosecution story.

The hundi being delayed for 2 months, the directors became suspicious and examined the hundi when it was presented for payment on 5th May, 1939. They found that the signature of Ratansey Bhawanji was a forged one and reported the matter to the police.

The jury found all the accused guilty. His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the jury and sentenced accused No. 1 who had abused his position of trust to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 each to 3 years rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Mr. A. C. Beynon appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. V. G. Mohile appeared for accused No. 1.

Mr. P. A. Mahale appeared for accused No. 2.

Mr. P. R. Bharucha appeared for accused No. 3.

Jail For Assaulting Lady

Ahmed Ali Ibrahim, who was arrested on charges of assault and robbery, was convicted to-day and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Girgaum Police Court.

The accused assaulted Mrs. Roshan S. Shroff on the 10th January last year as she was going up the staircase of her house at Grant Road. The charge was that he assaulted the woman with the intention of outraging her modesty.

In the confusion that took place the lady lost her purse. When the accused was chased, the purse was recovered. A charge of robbery was then framed.

The accused was ordered to execute a bond in a sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for one year, after his release.

SUB-INSPECTOR ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

A Police Sub-Inspector, who was in charge of the important police station of Bareilly was arrested in a village in this District at 2 a. m. while asleep. The arrest is connected with the Bareilly Muharram Tazia procession, in which Sub-Inspector Syed Aburab Zaidi was shot at and killed. The warrant was on a charge of abetment of murder of Mr. Zaidi. The Sub-Inspector who was arrested was on leave. About midnight an armed police force left Allahabad and arrested the Sub-Inspector and his revolver was seized.

EXPERT GUIDANCE REQUIRED

To Avert Impending Crisis In Corporation Finance, Says Prof. Davar

Speaking on "Civic Administration of Bombay" at the Commerce Graduates' Association on Thursday evening Prof. S. R. Davar drew a very gloomy picture of the present financial position of the Bombay Municipality. He said: The cash balance is very nearly wiped out and considering that we have to incur much expenditure in various directions, the question is how that expenditure is to be met and what taxation should be resorted to. The property tax has been already an extraordinary burden against which all property-holders are crying, and in many cases middle and middle-lower classes have been shouldering this burden particularly in localities where rents could be easily increased. Besides, it is highly inquitous that one type of taxation and one class of people should be burdened for procuring amenities to the whole population of Bombay, and thus some taxation will have to be discovered by which the burden will fall evenly, otherwise not only no one will build properties but property-holders will sell properties and people who spare cash will rather invest in government securities and fixed deposits in banks than in property. With this difficult situation the other question which arises is if property tax is not to be increased, what other taxation should be given effect to. The profession tax will not realise much. The Town duty is already burdened on the food of the poor and the middle classes. Town duty on imported provision is also undesirable because it threatens to divert the import trade of Bombay as Bombay at present acts as an entrepot to the whole of India and in case of this burden of Town duty, the trade will be diverted to other ports as was the case with the Town duty on cotton bales some years ago, and the municipality had to voluntarily sacrifice a revenue of Rs. 7 lacs in order to protect and maintain the cotton trade of Bombay.

POVERTY-STRICKEN PROVINCE

The difficulty is that our province is exceedingly poor and poverty-stricken. That fact is clearly emphasised when one finds that the whole revenue of the province of Bombay is Rs. 12 crores as against the municipal revenue raised in the City of Bombay, i.e., between two centres, Colaba and Mahim comes to about Rs. 3 crores and 40 lacs. The main industry of this province happens to be agriculture and unless steps are taken to improve the industry and modernise it there is no prospect of various items of programme of national uplift or progress can be carried through. Our industries are insignificant though they may appear to us important, compared to the industries of other countries That is also one of the reasons why we are at a disadvantage.

The only remedy is to retrench judiciously under expert guidance the abnormal wastage in municipal expenditure with a view to maintain much larger number of amenities for the public than they are getting out of the present day revenue of Rs. 3 crores and 40 lacs. In old days against the Bureaucratic government we used to argue in the same way, viz., that the expenditure must be curtailed and retrenched and there is no reason why the same demand should not be made with greater emphasis on the Corporation as it is at present constituted. However, I may point out that unless there are experts to deal with items of the municipal expenditure this cannot be done. If matters are allowed to proceed at this rate, the Corporation's finance will be threatened with considerable stringency and much hardship will be imposed on the tax-payer.

"Better A Long War Than A Mean Getout," Says Lloyd George

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at a Dorchester Hotel luncheon, emphasised the need for a strong airforce and declared, "If necessary, make it clear that if there are any attacks on our citizens at home, it will not end in Britain. I am all for that once we are committed to war." Mr. Lloyd-George continued, "the nation has agreed that our cause is just. We are fighting for international right. We are also agreed that we will have to go through with it until we reach an honourable, equitable and enduring peace. That is what matters in the war. There is one thing I want to say as an old War Prime Minister—better a long war than a mean get-out."

Appealing to his hearers to remember that during the war, "we had to feed not merely armed forces but 46 million people, Mr. Lloyd-George said, "Germany forgot it last time. She centred on her great armies She was starved to surrender. She has learned a lesson.. Have we?"—Reuter.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

In the Commons, Mr. R. A. Butler announced that it had been agreed that a Polish officer should be appointed to collaborate with the appropriate British and French military authorities when questions affecting the employment of Polish forces were under consideration.—Reuter.

HOW NEW EUROPE WILL BE SETTLED.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked whether at the eventual peace conference, representatives should be heard of any European Government which desired to place its national grievances before the Conference. Mr. Butler referred to Mr Chamberlain's speech of February 24 in which the Prime Minister had said "we and our French Allies could not and would not wish alone to settle a new Europe." Mr. Butler added that he was sure that any settlement would be comprehensive in its scope and the fact that "we did not wish to settle it alone should reassure Mr. Arthur Henderson."—Reuter.

OUTPUT OF WHISKY TO BE RESTRICTED.

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Food, announced that the Government had decided to restrict the output of whisky and other portable spirits for the current year to one-third of last year's production.

It is understood that this will not affect the price or supply for some years.—Reuter.

SEAMEN WILL NOT HESITATE

To Resort To Direct Action To Secure Their Demands

An extraordinary general meeting of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, was held at the Hall of the Union's Office, Frere Road, on Tuesday, Mr. Francis D'Souza a seaman presided. Representatives of nearly 200 Seamen's Clubs attended the meeting.

Dr. Dinkar Desai, Joint General Secretary of the Union, moved the resolutions supporting the Bombay Textile Labour Strike to be commenced on March 4, hoping that the workers will succeed in securing their demand and assuring the Council of Action of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress that the Seamen of Bombay are prepared to resort to direct action whenever called upon to do so, in order to secure the following demands cent. per cent. increase in wages during the war: Recognition of the Union and employment in strict rotation.

Many Seamen made speeches supporting the Resolution and showing their determination to carry on the struggle till their demand was conceded.

Opposition Suffers Defeat

SHILLONG, Feb. 29.

The Opposition to-day suffered a defeat when by 52 to 42 votes, the Assam Assembly refused to take up for consideration the Land and Revenue Regulation Bill sponsored by Mr. Kameshwar Das (Congress), the Government opposing the Bill.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1940

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Announcement

A Branch of the Bank will be opened at Kalbadevi, opposite the Cotton Exchange (near the Junction of Kalbadevi Road and Marwadi Bazar), on Monday, the 11th March, 1940.

Wm. D. TENBROECK,
General Manager.

Raisman Does It! His Maiden Attempt

Turns Huge Deficit Into Surplus

INDIA FORCED TO FOOT BIG BILL FOR WAR EFFORT

Increase In Sugar Excise Duty And Petrol Tax

FINANCE MEMBER DEFENDS SCRAPPING OF NIEMEYER AWARD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

The Central Budget, introduced in the Assembly to-day by the Finance Member shows a surplus of Rs. 91 lakhs for 1939-40 and a prospective deficit on the basis of existing taxation of Rs. 7,16 lakhs for 1940-41. The Finance Member proposes to cover the deficit by increase in sugar excise duty and petrol, which along with Excess Profits Tax will result in a small surplus of 5 lakhs.

A settlement over the division of Defence expenditure has been reached with His Majesty's Government by which India will pay only the normal peace-time cost of the Army in India adjusted for the rise in prices and the cost of India's own war measures, together with a lump sum payment of one crore of rupees towards the extra cost of maintaining India's External Defence Troops overseas. The balance is to be recovered from His Majesty's Government. On this basis the total extra expenditure thrown on the Defence estimates payable by India is Rs. 3.76 lakhs in 1939-40 and Rs. 8.39 lakhs in 1940-41.

By the amendment of the Niemeyer Order in Council the entire Railway contribution which has increased from Rs. 2,13 lakhs to Rs. 3,61 lakhs for 1939-40 and to Rs. 5,31 lakhs for 1940-41 will now go to the Central Budget, while the Provinces' share of income-tax will increase from Rs. 1,78 lakhs to Rs. 2,38 lakhs for 1939-40 and to Rs. 3,00 lakhs for 1940-41.

The Finance Member in the course of his speech said:—

The financial year 1938-39 closed on balance of Rs. 2,01 lakhs better than was anticipated in the revised estimates. This was mainly due to an increase of Rs. 78 lakhs in the yield of Customs and Central Excise Duties and of Rs. 1.24 lakhs from Taxes on Income coupled with a reduction of Rs. 50 lakhs in expenditure. The main benefit of the increase in Income-tax receipts accrued to the Provinces and provided a set-off to the fall of Rs. 64 lakhs in the net contribution from the Railways. The Provinces' share thus rose from Rs. 1.12 lakhs to Rs. 1,53 lakhs and the amount of the deficit, expected to be Rs. 2.65 lakhs, was reduced to Rs. 64 lakhs.

1939-40 REVENUE

Against an expenditure increase of Rs. 4,20 lakhs, practically the whole of which has been on account of the Defence Services, revenue in the current year has improved by no less than Rs. 5,08 lakhs, so that instead of a nominal surplus of Rs. 3 lakhs, the year is now expected to end with a balance of Rs. 91 lakhs. Though with the outbreak of war Customs receipts registered a fall due to the interruption of trade with belligerent countries and the dislocation of shipping, there has since been an appreciable recovery and the total revenue from Customs and Central Excise Duties combined is now expected to be Rs. 1,14 lakhs better than the budget estimate. This is mainly due to larger receipts of Rs. 1,90 lakhs on account of sugar and of Rs. 1,22 lakhs from silver.

The total yield from all taxes on income is Rs. 1,55 lakhs higher than the budget estimate and the pool of divisible income-tax has consequently increased from Rs. 12,65 lakhs to Rs. 13.76 lakhs. By the amendment of the Niemeyer Order in Council on account of the change in the financial situation brought about by the war, in each of the three years beginning with the current year, the Centre is to retain from the moiety, ultimately to be provincial, the fixed amount of Rs. 4,50 lakhs, which is approximately what the Centre would have retained according to the budget estimate for the current year, instead of an amount sufficient to bring its own share plus the Railway surplus to Rs. 13 crores. The result is that the share of the Provinces for 1939-40 will increase from Rs. 1,78 lakhs to Rs. 2,38 lakhs. This with the arrears of Rs. 41 lakhs from 1938-39, will make for a distribution this March of Rs. 2,79 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,50 lakhs distributed last year. At the same time the net contribution from the State-owned Railways, which has increased from Rs. 2,13 lakhs to Rs. 3,61 lakhs, will now go in its entirety to the Central Budget. Under the new formula, the Provinces will share any increase in income-tax receipts, other than Corporation Tax and other elements entirely Central, and will receive considerably larger sums than they were ever likely to get before the war.

The Posts and Telegraphs are expected to produce a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs due to the increased traffic in the opening war months. Under the existing arrangement this surplus will accrue to general revenues, but as the losses incurred by the Department in the previous year have now been repaid all but Rs. 7 lakhs, the net surplus of Rs. 79 lakhs will in effect form a reserve for the P. & T. Department on which interest will have to be paid.

DEFENCE

War necessitated a review of the modernisation programme of the Army in India in accordance with the Chatfield Committee proposals. Discussions with His Majesty's Government to devise a settlement which would limit India's war liability to such measures as are within her financial capacity and have clearly been, or will be, taken for the defence of India itself and would at the same time be easily workable has resulted in an agreement by which the whole of the Defence expenditure incurred by India will be apportioned between the two Governments as follows. India is to bear:—

(1) a fixed annual sum representing the normal net effective costs of the Army in India under peace conditions, 'plus'

(2) an addition to allow for rises in prices, plus

(3) the cost of such war measures as can be regarded as purely Indian liabilities by reason of their having been undertaken by India in her own interests, and

(4) A lump sum payment of one crore of rupees towards the extra cost of maintaining India's External Defence Troops overseas.

The total amount by which the net annual Defence expenditure incurred in India during the war years will exceed the aggregate of items (1) to (3) will be recovered from His Majesty's Government.

Item (1) has been evaluated at Rs. 36,37 lakhs on the basis of the net budget estimate for the Defence Services in the year 1939-40. Item (2) will be arrived at by percentages representing rises in prices. Item (3) will, as far as possible, be determined by direct accounting of the cost of those measures to be paid for by India herself. These measures are designed to render India ready against attack and are dictated by ordinary prudence. Thus the Indian Territorial Force and Auxiliary Forces have been mobilised and certain Indian State Forces have been called upon either for refresher training or to take their appointed place in India's defences. Training of all arms of the service has been expanded and intensified and additional training schools have been established. Certain measures of port defence and of local naval defence have been taken and a Volunteer Auxiliary Air Force has been established. The payment of one crore of rupees towards the extra cost of the External Defence Troops, represented by item (4), was included in pursuance of the principle of India's joint responsibility for her external defence on which the Chatfield settlement was based. The settlement has been brought into force from April 1 1939 and the revised estimates of Defence expenditure for 1939-40 on this basis work up to Rs. 49,29 lakhs made up as follows:—

		Rs. (lakhs).
(1)	Normal peace budget	36,77
(2)	Effect of prices on (1)	25
(3)	Indian war measures	3,88
(4)	Non-effective charges	8,41
		49,29

Thus disregarding Rs. 35 lakhs due to disturbances in Waziristan, the balance of Rs. 2,76 lakhs represents the effect of the war on India's Defence budget for 1939-40.

CIVIL ESTIMATES

The special war expenditure borne by Civil Estimates mainly on account of the controlling authorities set up by Government is estimated at Rs. 16 lakhs in 1939-40. The famine relief measures undertaken in Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi are also expected to cost not less than Rs. 16 lakhs in all. However mainly due to a saving of Rs. 39 lakhs under charges for Interest, the net increase in civil expenditure is only Rs. 10 lakhs.

Total expenditure thus comes to Rs. 86,85 lakhs against the total revenue of Rs. 87,76 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 91 lakhs to be transferred to a Revenue Reserve Fund to help out the finances of 1940-41

1940-41 REVENUE ESTIMATES

The estimates for ordinary revenue for 1940-41 amount to Rs. 85,43 lakhs as compared to Rs. 87,76 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1939-40.

The budget estimate for Customs and Excise combined is Rs. 4,07 lakhs below the revised estimate for 1939-40 due to reductions of Rs. 90 lakhs in the yield from the duty on sugar, of Rs. 1,20 lakhs in the Customs duty from silver, and of Rs. 1,97 lakhs on account of the shortfall in those goods the import of which has been seriously interfered with by the war.

The budget estimate of the yield from all taxes on income has been raised by Rs. 1,41 lakhs over the revised estimate for the current year. Of this increase Rs. 1,24 lakhs goes to swell the divisible pool of Income-tax so that the share of the Provinces is expected to reach Rs. 3,00 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2,38 lakhs this year.

DEFENCE

The Defence Budget for 1940-41 on the basis of the settlement with His Majesty's Government amounts to Rs. 53,52 lakhs made up of:—

	Rs. (lakhs)
(1) Basic normal budget	36.77
(2) Effect of rise in prices	2,00

(Continued on page 9, column 1.)

Finance Member Sees

Economic Upswing Due To War

Introducing the Central Budget in the Central Assembly Sir A J. Raisman said:

In presenting this my first budget, I am mindful of the proverb that no man is a prophet in his own country. Having spent the greater part of my adult life and the whole of my working career in India, I cannot hope to be credited with the unusual qualities which are often attributed to the newcomer, nor yet can I claim the indulgence which is often extended to the novice. There is, no doubt, something repugnant to our human susceptibilities in these reactions of the 'economic man' to the tragic issues which are being fought out on the world stage at this moment, but it is my business to deal with facts and figures and the atmosphere of the market place, and we must console ourselves with the reflection that the full utilization of India's material resources is an important element in ensuring the victory of that cause on which alone rests the hope of our civilization.

RISE IN PRICES

The most effective index of Indian economic development during the first six months of the War is afforded by the price-levels of those staple export commodities, upon which the cash-income of the ryot so largely depends and variations in the prices of which, therefore, affect both the volume of employment and the buoyancy of the revenues, particularly of Provincial revenues. Taking the category of the chief articles of export as a whole, their prices today are some 40 per cent. higher than they were just before the war broke out, even when account is taken of the fall in jute and cotton prices which accompanied the recent deflation of speculation in these commodities. This rise in prices reflects, for the greater part, an increase in the demand for India's products abroad—in many cases a direct increase, in others an indirect increase, through additional calls upon India's manufacturing capacity for products of many kinds. I need only instance the impressive figures which the Department of Supply issues from time to time, relating to orders placed. Although such orders are to some extent in substitution of others, nevertheless, the expansion of war demands must exercise a beneficial influence both on raw material prices and upon industrial activity. As the new crops come on to the market, the higher prices realized will, of course, mean that industry will benefit from the larger money-incomes through increased purchases; these increase the general level of industrial employment, which, in its turn, increases the purchasing power of the urban population.

THE PRIMARY IMPULSE

The primary impulse to the economic upswing now in progress is the foreign demand for India's products, but an investigation of the price situation as a whole shows that, except in one or two isolated cases, there are no notably divergent tendencies. The fact that there is no such marked difference in the trend of the prices of raw materials, of industrial commodities, of food, etc., is a welcome indication that the different branches of the national economy are moving forward in fair unison and that there is no need to fear, for the present at any rate, a lop-sided development with serious cleavages of interest. It is as well to remember, however, that the continuance of this situation depends upon continued command of the sea; without the ability to export freely, the present level of export prices could not be maintained.

PLETHORA OF WAR ORDERS FOR INDIA

The Finance Member said:—In the first five months of its existence the Supply Department has received orders from His Majesty's Government, from France, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, Palestine and many other countries amounting in value to over Rs. 14 crores, the largest orders in addition to munitions and military equipment being for sandbags, blankets, cotton and leather goods, steel work, cement and other building materials.

Raisman Justifies

SCRAPPING OF NIEMEYER AWARD

In the course of his budget speech, the Finance Member said:

"The justification for this alteration in the Niemeyer formula is of course the complete change in the financial situation brought about by the war. The Centre has had to shoulder the entire burden of the increased expenditure on Defence and an appreciable amount of extra civil expenditure arising from the war, while there has been very little corresponding increase in provincial expenditure; at the same time the Centre's chief source of revenue, namely, the receipts from Customs duties, has been adversely affected. It would therefore have been anomalous if increased income-tax revenue, largely derived from these same war conditions, had accrued entirely to the Provinces, as it would have done under the old formula which also gave the Provinces the whole benefit from the increase in the Railway surplus. According to the revised formula now adopted the share of the Provinces on account of the current year will increase from the budget figure of Rs. 1,78 lakhs to Rs. 2,38 lakhs and with the arrears of Rs. 41 lakhs due for 1938-39, the amount for distribution to the Provinces at the end of March will become Rs. 2,79 lakhs."

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE FEATHERED SERPENT CASE

THAT SANDBAG ALMOST CLIPPED YOU/
IF YOU HADN'T KNOCKED ME OUT OF THE WAY/
HEY, THIS WAS NO ACCIDENT/ THIS ROPE'S BEEN CUT/
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